PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]
No. 52,712—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
all the Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5294	F. N. Tillard	15th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,909	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	8,284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Febr.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 9.00H, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thereto in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked a Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Iveilich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Belich	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 155.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 155

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 990, 2nd Class Rs. 535-4, Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TYROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay 6th November, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,780	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 155
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Nov. 1902.
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. HORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 10 years' continuous success.

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chanokia, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abass, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "IKHONA," 5,252 tons, on or about 19th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 18th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 8th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S.S. "MASSILIA" of 6000 TONS.
SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 12TH NOVEMBER, 1902.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bomy.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights) per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND per lb.	1 2
Special cure, in Canvas 25-30 lbs. each	1 3
Do do in cut	1 0
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	1 1
Do do in cut	1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1

CHEESE

St Iton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON) (Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each per lb.	1 6
Do do in cut	1 8
AMERICAN	0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.

A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

C. M. PHESANIA,

MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month. 24 ,, ,, 26 ,,

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of 4 Insulators	,, 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In 1/2, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

1/4 lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5 4.
A 7-lb. Cannister ,, for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,

CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT, MYSORE STATE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED

FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902, NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S. S. "STEINBERGER," N. Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel are ready for DELIVERY.

JOHN HAND, Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 10th November, 1902.

NOTICE.

MARINE STORES of INDIAN MANUFACTURE or PRODUCE required for the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD, Bombay. Tenders will be received at the Bombay Dockyard upto 1 p. m. of 8th December, 1902.

For particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of 9th October, 1902, or apply to the Undersigned.

S. GOODRIDGE, Director, R. I. M., Bombay.

Bombay, 23th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

WANTED qualified SURVEYORS on pay rising from Rs. 75 to Rs. 1). Apply to the undersigned with testimonials.

R. S. F. FAGAN, Acting Conservator of Forests, S. C.,

Belgaum, 3rd November, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November 1902, for works of PAVING with ARTIFICIAL STONE, the footpaths along Colaba Causeway and Mint Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five (5), be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent. on the contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 8th November, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO DELHI FOR THE CORONATION DURBAR.

AS a large number of First and Second Class Passengers are likely to require accommodation by Railway to Delhi DURING THE CORONATION ASSEMBLY, passengers are recommended to give as early notice as possible at the Station of departure when they propose to travel.

Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed between the 1st December, 1902, and 1st of January, 1903. Application for reserved accommodation during this period should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

WITH reference to the Advertisement appearing in the Local Papers over the Signature of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSHEDJI and HUSSANALI, claiming to be the Attorneys for the firm of Messrs. MOOLJI JETHA & Co., notifying that SETHANI GANGABAI, widow of the late Mr. GORDHANDAS SOONDERDAS, is the head and senior partner in the said firm, and the advertisement over the Signature of Messrs. DIKSHIT and DHANJISHA, Attorneys for Mr. BHUGWANDAS VALJI, who claims to be the sole surviving partner of the said firm denying the correctness of the claims put forward on behalf of the said Sethani Gangabai NOTICE is hereby given that our client, Mr. Lukhmidas Valji, one of the partners in the firm of Mooljí Jetha and Co., does not admit the claims put forward in either of the said advertisements and maintains that the same are made exparte and are untenable and misleading and contends that his rights and interests in the said firm have not ceased and he claims to be a partner in the said partnership firm until the same is declared to be dissolved by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, as prayed in suit No. 770 of 1901, instituted by him against the late Mr. Gordhandas Soonderdas and others.—Dated 7th November 1902.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Attorneys for Mr. LUKHMIDAS VALJI.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

COMPRISING

THE G. I. P., AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SYSTEMS.

SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS FOR AUDIT, CASH, ENGINEERING, LOCOMOTIVE, MEDICAL, POLICE, STORES, TELEGRAPH AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

WITH reference to the advertisements regarding the above, which appeared in the issues of the "Bombay Gazette" dated 24th September, 4th and 18th October, 1902, it is hereby notified that the date on which Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of the above will be received has been extended from 29th October, 1902, to 12th November, 1902. The supplies required will be for the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1903, and not from 1st December, 1902, as previously stated.

W. L. SHAW, Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1902.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS,

OF ARTHUR KRUPP, Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying uniform, outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to be Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, in Austria, December 1901.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BIOYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIBGAUM.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MAROKS & Co., Ld.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

WANTED an able MANAGING CLERK and a BILL CLERK for an old-established firm of Solicitors. Apply "No. 93B," care of Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. Almeida, Girgaum, Bombay."

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-6-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

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The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

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GENERAL MERCHANT,

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WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Toys, &c., &c., are sold at WHOLESALE PRICE; and every article guaranteed GENUINE and FRESH as imported direct from the Manufacturers every fortnightly.

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BEST QUALITY.

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The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says:—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Floradora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

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FRESH STOCK of Carriages, New and Second-hand, by well-known London Builders. Some of them are suitable for Native States for immediate use at the Delhi Durbar.

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It is conducted under the immediate supervision of an experienced English Foreman, and all Repairs will be executed.

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Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.

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We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.

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WITH A

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No Vibration

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Climbs any Hill

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DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)

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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

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This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
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Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693

Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.

Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530. Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr
The amount payable would be Rs.						
1,13	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years,

(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co., Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP. Rs. 43,00,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR, Manager.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. MATSUO, Manager.

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RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

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THE SECOND FLOOR of the ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, suitably arranged for occupation by several Offices. The premises afford the finest accommodation in the Fort, being central and open to the breeze on all sides. Apply for particulars to

THE MANAGER, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Bombay.

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OF

ENGLISH BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

LARGE BONA-FIDE REDUCTIONS COMMENCING 1ST NOVEMBER

AT

PUNJABI MOHAMMUDDIN AND FAZOOLKARIM,

12, SITARAM BUILDING, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

ENGINES FOR SALE—CHEAP.

TWO SECOND-HAND HORIZONTAL, each 14 Nominal Horse Power, by Tangye in thorough working order. Apply

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla, Bombay.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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THIS Agency supplies Fresh Bombay Fruits Vegetables, Fish in Ice, Stores, Provisions, Wines, etc., to Mofussil Residents at Current Bazar Rates.

Malta Grapes As. 12 a lb.

Also Apples, Oranges, Sweet Limes, from 12 as. to Re. 1 a dozen; Table Plantains Re. 1 per 100; Coffee Berry and Candied Peel 8 as. a lb.; Raisin, Walnuts, Figs, Currant, Kajoo, Sultanas, Lemon Drops, Scotch Mixture, Barley Sugar, each 5 as. a lb.; Jujubes 9 as. a lb.; English Vegetables, any sorts, 3 as. a lb.

Local Bombay Delivery Free.

X'mas and Durbar Price Lists on application.

TUKINA & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MAGNIFICENT sea-side Villa at Kihim (Alibag Taluka), known as Kihim Yali Estate, only 13 miles from Bombay. Daily steamers to Mandwa, thence 5 miles by road.

Large Bungalow with Kitchen, Stables, and Outhouses; Compound nearly 18 acres of Cocoanut groves. Lovely beach in front. Splendid seabathing. Apply

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CAST IRON PIPES

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.

Rolled Steel Beams.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co., Green Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS

EAST STREET, POONA

SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

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MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery: Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay. Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, and the following:—

Household furniture such as marble top table, teapoy, arm and without arm chairs, easy chairs, sideboard, meat-safe, whatnot, sofas, glassdoor, sliding cupboards, chiffonier, carved table, new Brussels carpets, square piano by Soundy, 1 upright iron frame piano by Squire, and Longson, of London, in good order.

1 surveying instrument with compass level and stand in box.

On account of the concerned:—

2 cases sick room requisites consisting of porcelain sick feeders, douche vulcanite fittings, slipper shape without cover, enamelled iron bed-pans, glass sick feeders, india-ruber ice bags, enema syringes, vaginal douche, glass invalid feeding cups, warm water bottles, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. W. W. HOLDEN, consisting of teakwood furniture, wearing apparel, new books, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light victoria.

1 second hand landau.

1 strong-built office shigram.

1 high wheel dog cart.

By order of Messrs. P. D. Press and Co. and on account and at the risk of Lakhmidass Damodar and Damodar Govindjee—

1 brand new rubber tyred wheel French-polished shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING ARTICLES FOR DRAWING ROOM DECORATIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, and next to the offices of Messrs. Hall Bros., a large consignment of Japanese curiosities of various descriptions consisting of silk, embroidered folding screens, silk table covers, silk pictures, large size flower jars, jardineres with flower pots, umbrella stands, flower holders, tea and breakfast sets, garden stands, hanging baskets, wall plates, figures, silk fans, view panels, photo albums, rich bronzeware Satsumaware, sugar pots, finger bowls, wall plates, lacquered ware, bead chicks, China jars, etc.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "West View," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockeryware and glassware, windproof table and standing lamps, pictures, table ornaments, semigrand pianoforte, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of W. TAYLOR, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 200 BALES YARN.

On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Currimbhoy Mills, Dadlee Road, Parel, by order of the Agents, Currimbhoy Mills, and on account and at the risk of Bhaiband Bunchord—

200 bales No. 10's ring yarn of the Currimbhoy Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge Roberts and others, also bentwood furniture, crockery, glassware, plated ware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc. the property of J. B. NEUBERG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Vishvadath Prabhuram, and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Balkrishna Nathooje, the mortgagor, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of December, 1900, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, known or called by the name of New Town, situate, lying and being on the north side of Cawasjee Patel Tank Road, in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Babaji Hiraji, on the west by the house of Bhai Amraroo, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the public road called Cawasjee Patel Tank Road, which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2219, new No. 2302, old Survey No. 442, and new Survey No. 5182.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A large quantity of surplus stock of an English firm consisting of bentwood arm chairs, tin and enamelled ware, leather bags, holdalls, footballs, English canvas stretchers, tennis bats, cricket kit, table stoves, games water filters, ice-cream machines, freezers, patty pans, jelly mould, pie dishes, leather water bottles, &c. &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 11th inst. at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses, Nos. 116, and 117, Chorni wadi Lane: Nos. 129-133: Lohar Chawl Street Notes 15, 17, 19, 1 and 2, 21-23 and 25-27 (1) Antchawadi Lane, Nos. 9-11 42-46, 50-50 and 48, Patakwadi Lane.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction a No. 8, Marine Lines, next to 23rd Bombay Rifle Mess, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished, entire suit of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by John Roberts and others, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, drawing-room suit, drawing room cabinets, single and double bevelled glass, mirror door almyras, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, first rate pictures, one English eight-day clock, &c., &c., the property of Major W. T. DELAMAIN.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Under instructions from Javeri Maneckla Ghelabhoy, the executor of the late Jain Philosopher, Mr. Veerchand Raghavjee Ghandi, B.A., Barrister-at-law, M. R. A. S., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms very valuable library of the abovenamed deceased.

Consisting of books on Buddhism, Theosophical books, books on Jainism, books on philosophy and literature, law books, books on education, Medical books, books on history and biography, Commercial books, books on arts, industries and athletics, books on astrology, palmistry and phrenology, Parliamentary Reports on Commerce, Finance, Railways, etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a No. 5, Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture of the latest design by Wimbridge and others, rich glass and porcelainware by Treacher, best-plated-ware by Mappin and Webb, handsome drawing room suit, handsome table ornaments, first rate pictures, iron single and double bedsteads, single and double-door bevelled mirror glass door almyras, marble top tables, wind proof lamps, etc., the property of T. W. LASHAM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNEIT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting, set of aluminium cooking utensils, valuable library, incandescent gas lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. CANDY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a.m., on the day of sale.

Handsome 7 English built rubber-tyred Canoe-shaped landau with a handsome black Waler mare and a set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Mody Khana Street, Dongri Coolie street, and Sat Tad or Dongri Coolie Street.

Suit No. 184 of 1-98.

Sakarbai, widow of Toolsidas Morarjee ..... Plaintiff

versus,

Ramdas Dossa, Goculdas Mathuradas and Dewkabai, widow ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of October 1901, the following immovable properties belonging to the Estate of Morarjee Muljee, will be put up for sale in four lots by Public Auction by Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order and under the directions of Ramdas Dossa, the sole surviving and continuing Executor of the last will and testament of the said Morarjee Muljee and Sakarbai and Dewkabai, widows, who are beneficially entitled there to the following properties :—

Lot No. 1—On a day to be hereafter fixed.

Lot No. 2—On MONDAY, the 8th December, 1902 at 4 p.m. on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 293 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 738-738, new No. 3956-3957, old survey No. 1095-1096 and new survey No. 5511-5341, together with buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 2042 and Street No. 185-155, all which premises are situate at Modi Khana Street and Mint Road to the east of the said Modi Khana Street in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the Rampart Road and on or towards the west by the said Modi Khana Street, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Premjee Girdhar, and on or towards the south by the property of Jeewanjee Maneckjee which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Ramdas Dossa, the Executor of Morarjee Muljee.

Lot No. 3—On Wednesday, the 10th December, 1902, at 4 p.m. on the premises—

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 86 square yards according to the last conveyance and 107 square yards according to Collector's bill, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 829 and 1079, new No. 6568, old Survey No. 109, new Survey No. 2749, together with the building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward B No. 1052 and Street No. 393-403 which premises are situate at Dongrie Cooly Street, on the East side thereof in Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the Chinch Bunder Road, on or towards the west by the said Doongrie Cooly Street, on or towards the north by the house of the late Vundrawandas Purshotam and now , and on or towards the south by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Ramdas Dossa, the Executor of Morarjee Muljee.

Lot No. 4 on SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1902, at 4 p.m. on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 495 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 827-827-1222-1222, new Nos. 6566-6569, old Survey No. 111 110 and new Survey No. 269:, together with the buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward B No. 1052 and street No. 56-62, all which premises are situate and on the west side of the Sat-Tad or Doongri Coolie Street in Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Sat Tad or Doongri Coolie Street, on or towards the west by a passage and beyond it the property formerly of Hyderally Cassamally, on or towards the north by a passage, and beyond that the property formerly of Somar Maneck and on or towards the south by a passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Krushnajee Abajee Colee and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ramdas Dossa, the Executor of the said Morarjee Muljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetjee and Hiralal, attorneys to the first defendant at their office at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th November, 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 2½. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tires of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.

No. 7, Sitaram Building,

CRAWFORD MARKET.

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.

LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS

AND

SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Merinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.

FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND

LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 7/16	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£35 3/8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	23 1/16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	23 1/16	=	do
Spot in New York	49 7/8	=	do
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·14 1/2	=	plus 1/2
Berlin "	20·45 1/2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	1·87	=	plus 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 3/8	pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	pr ct	= 1/8 pr ct
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 3/4	pr ct	= 1/2 pr ct
7 day market loans	2 1/2	pr ct	= 1/8 pr ct

Extra Council Bills allotments—Bills on Calcutta Rs. 9,10,000 at 1s. 4d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·52= unchange. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·35	4·34	4·33	4·32
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	unchanged,

March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·32	4·32	4·32
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

June-July	July-Aug.
4·32	4·32
unchanged	unchanged

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	44,000 bales,
" Do. last year	57,000 "
" Exports to Great Britain	14,000 "
" " Continent	18,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 7-16=—1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·15=— 2
Do. do. March	8·05= unchanged
In New Orleans—	
Spot	7 13-16 = unchgd
Futures month of Feby.	7 90= plus 2
Do. May	7 97= plus 1
Tone at close	steady

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks Nov.-Dec. 8s. 9d. = unchanged, Tone steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 4 3-4d. = plus 1-4d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat sellers, Nov.-Dec, H. A. and 35s. 6d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore sellers, Nov.-Dec. Antiwerp 35 = plus 6d.

Rapeseed.—Brown sellers, Nov.-Dec. Antiwerp 32s. = plus 6d. Tone of Rapeseed firm.

Linseed.—Linseed Bold sellers. April-May. H. A. & D. 44s. 3d. = plus 3d. Tone of Linseed steady.

Coffee in New York 5 3-16 = 1-16.

Arrivals.—Steamer "Swaledale."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	51,000
" Sold for spec.	.....
" Sold for exportation	2,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	88,000
" Actual exports	12,000
" Week's imports	46,000
" Stock	245,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Amount forwarded to consumers	400
" Week's Imports	.....
" Stock	2,000
Afloat American	230,000
" Indian	5,000
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	3,30,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,10,000
" " France and Continent	85,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	7,20,000
" " at Interior Ports	4,40,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	150,000
Gold to Bombay	£	40 000
Silver to Calcutta	£	10,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	10,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Firday, 7th November, 1902 :—

Cotton	828	bales.
Wheat	2,083	cwts.
Linseed	935	"
Rapeseed	564	"
Gingellyseed	5,349	"
Poppyseed	185	"
Groundnuts	9	"
Castorseed	1,523	"
Rice	1,563	"
Myrabollams	2,093	"
Cottonseed	520	"

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultoimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES.			
2½ per cent Consols	£93 3-8	=	— 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	£99 3-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	do
3½ per cent Indian Rupee Paper	£35 3-8	=	do
SILVER.			
Spot in London	23 3-16	=	plus 1-8
2 months hence	23 3-16	=	plus 1-8
Spot in New York	50 1-8	=	plus 1-4
EXCHANGES.			
Paris obequs	25·14	=	— 1-2
Berlin obequs	20·45	=	plus 1-2
New York Demand	4·87 1-8	=	plus 1-8
DISCOUNTS.			
Bank of England	4	p. c. =	unchanged
2 Months sight Bank Bills	3 3-8	" =	do
6 Do. do. do.	3 3-8	" =	do
3 Do. do. Fine Trade Bill	3 3-4	" =	do
5 Do. do. do.	4	"	do
INTEREST.			
Day to day loans	1 3-4	"	do
7 day market loans	2 1-2	" =	do

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat quiet Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 4·54= plus 2. Sold on speculation and for export 200 bales Imports 4,000 bales. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·36	4·35	4·33	4·33
plus 1	plus 1	unchanged	plus 1

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June	Jun-Jan.
4·33	4·33	4·33	4·33
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

Apr.Jun.	SusSep.
4·33	4·33.
plus 1	plus 1

In New York	
Receipts at the Port	52,000 bales
Do last year	43,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	23,000 "
Do do Continent	20,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 7-16 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec	8·19 plus 4
Do do March	8·19 plus 5
In New Orleans—	
Spot	7 13-16 unchanged.
Futures month of Feb	7·89 = — 1
Do do May	7·99 = plus 2
Tone at close	steady

METALS.

Copper Brazier £64-10.	unchanged
Yellow Metal 5 3-4d.	do
Tin Plates 12s. 9d.	do
Bar iron Belgium £5-1-0.	do
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.	do
Basic Steel Bars £5-1-0.	do

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 5d. = plus 1-4d.

Rapseed.—Yellow Guzerat sellers Nov.-Dec. H. A. D. 25 9 = plus 3d.

Rapeseed.—Brown do. d. 31-9 = —3d.

Tone of rapeseed steady.

Linseed.—Linseed Bold business done Apl.-May Dunkirk 44-3 = unchanged.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

EXCHANGE—Tone very steady.

Bank T. T.		1s 3 31-32d
Bank Demand		1s 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4 3-16d
Do 6 do do		1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do		169 1-2
Marks 3 do do		137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		123
Shanghai 30 " "		167
Japan 30 " "		152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97 7-8
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 3-4

Money Market—Tone quiet,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steadier.	Rs.	a.
Ready	8	4
Forward April-May	7 14	to 7 15
Rapeseed.—Tone steadier.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	7
Do. Forward April-May	5	14
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14
Yellow Guzerat Forward	6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7	11
Forward April-May	7	6 6
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	25	4 to 25 8
Forward April-May.	25	4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby	36	8
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet but steady.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	39	0
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39	8
25 " "	38	4
50 " "	37	0
Black Kutnee	33	8 to 33 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales,
Total imports	4,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·34	4·33	4·32	4·31
—1	—1	—1	—1

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July. Aug.
4·31	4·31	4·31	4·31	4·31
—1	—1	—1	—1	—1

COTTON—Beyond a small business in ready new Bengals there was nothing reported. Prices were steady and sellers far from being keen while there was almost no forward demand.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	196-7	March.
F. G. Bengals	156-7	Jany.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	165-6	"
Good Bhownugger	165-6	May.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.	
English Bar Gold	24-1	
China Leaf	23-14	Nomi
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11	"
Do New	23-12	"
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23 0-6	"
Bombay	24	"
English Sovereigns	15-1	
Do Dragons	15	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	62-2	
Do 17 1-2	62-3	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 20-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	23 1-16

PASSENGERS PER S. S. PONNIK.

THE following is the list of passengers expected here to-day per Messageris Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Tonkin from Marseilles, etc. :—

Adams Mr A C	Mahomed Mr
Ali Akbar Mr and Mrs	McPherson Mr
Aitken A E Major	Manners Mrs and daughter
Aechter A Mr	Moss King mr and Mrs and child
Aequaveni Rafael Mr	Morland Major and Mrs
Bridges K S Col	McLeod Mrs and Miss
Bryce W H Mr and Mrs	Mayne Mr and Mrs and children
Beal Miss	Moyson Mrs
Brennand Miss	Mellis Lady and Miss
Batchelor Miss	Malthey Col and Mrs
Beadon Bryant Mrs	Murray Mr D
Borrer Mr and Mrs Claude	Milton Mrs
Brandell Col	Martin Mr W H
Butler Major and Mrs	Morgan Mr
Batton Mr	Melekris Mr R J
Basu Mr S K	Navala Mr
Cox Major and Mrs H V and child	O'Kinealy Mr and Mrs P
Cole Mr and Mrs and child	Orr Miss
Castell Mr D	Pinhey and Mrs 3 children and nurse
Claridge Mr and Mrs	Poelt Lieut-Col and Mrs and family
Carrol Mr W J	Pilinska deBelty Mrs
Callum Miss	Pilinska deBelty Mr (Junior
Cole Capt	Petel Mr J W
Calvert Mr and Mrs and baby	Roberts Capt and Mrs
Cookson Mrs	Robinson Miss I
Cross Mr J C	Rhodes Mr E J
Dell Mrs and child	Richardson Mr Cecil Mr child
Dundas Lt	Revenshaw Mr and Miss
Dormer Lt W C	Rattray Col
Desai Mr	Reid Miss
Drowding Mrs H	Rawlinson Capt and Mrs and servant
Dauvergne Mr	Rawson Mr C
Elliars Mr	Ridgeway Lt
Evans Miss E L	Seed Mr W J
Ewens Mrs	Sale the Hon Mr Justice
Estrangin Mr and Mrs	Sale Mrs and child and nurse
Frost Mrs	Storrs Rev Mr Mrs and Miss
Fladell Mr	Smith Mr Mannars and Mrs
Fraustadt Mr A	Shaw Mr E
Fitzgerall Col H B	Scott Mr H Lyon
Freipoax Mr	Scolt Mr J C
Grant Miss F G	Schiller Mr F
Grant Mr	Sen Mrs
Gunnuchian Mr	Simpson Mr
Gough Mrs	Stoney Mrs and 2 children
Gulamkader Mr	Scarnett Mr H
Holmes Mr and Mrs	Scheinger Mrs
Hamilton Mr C	Selwinger Major C H
Hadon The Rev E M	Swayne Mrs child and nurse
Hadon Mrs E	Symphorien Rev Father
Hume Mr F	Sorajjee Mr S
Hanning Mr J C	Sulston Mr
Hugh Custance Major	Trombroff Mr D
Woldropet Mr	Thompson Mrs P 3 children and nurse
Hammond Capt H S	Taylor Mr and Mrs A
Johnson Mr and Mrs J S	Tinley Mrs J Nowport
Jambon Mr and Mrs	Wilson Mr C S
Karirur A Mr	Williams Mr H A C
Ker Mr and Mrs	Williamson Mrs
Knowles Capt	Westropp Mrs
Keene Capt	Warner Miss
Kirwan Mrs	Wadderspoon Mr J
Kuhl Mr R	Watson Capt E H
Leach Mr F	Wallace Mr J
Lang Mrs W	Walt Capt
Laughton Miss Carric	Young Husband Lt Col and Mrs
Lee Mrs	
Lawrenson Mrs	
Lucy Mr A S	
Loonsan Mr W	
Lonsada Lt Col	

H. H. SIR SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, the Aga Khan, will leave London to return to India at the close of the present month, and will be a guest at the Delhi Durbar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CLARKSON—Oct 20, at Pelham Road, Southsea, wife of Major T H F Clarkson, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.

DUDLEY—October 19, at St Hilary Terrace, Devonport wife of Capt G de S Dudley, R A, of a daughter.

PENROSE—October 15, at Tivoli Lawn, Cheltenham, wife of Lieut Col E R Penrose, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LLEWELLYN—ROSS—October 20, Capt H Llewellyn, D S O, district commandant South African Constabulary, son of Lieut Col E H Llewellyn, M P., to Winifred, Lady Ross, daughter of A Berens.

PARSONS—NEWTON—October 21, at St Marylebone Parish Church, G Parsons, to Muriel Prudhoe, daughter of Sir A Newton.

ROWLATT—BRIDSON—October 18, at St Mark's Church, Torquay, C H, son of the late A H Rowlatt, of Alexandria, Egypt, to Margaret Hilda, daughter of the late Capt W P Bridson, of 4th King's Own Royal Regt.

WARDELL—HAMMOND—October 21, at St Lawrence's Upton, Slough, G Wardell, Indian Staff Corps, to Bertha, daughter of R H Hammond.

DEATHS.

ADEANE—October 18, at Jacobs Farm, Seddlescombe Battle, Admiral E S Adeane, C M G.

BURTON—Oct 19, at Dover, widow of the late Major Gen C Burton, Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 74.

CARNWATH—Oct 16, at Cromwell Place, Isabella Eliza, Countess of Carnwath, aged 87.

CHAPMAN—Oct 20, at Elm Park Gardens, J G Chapman, M Inst C E, son of the late J Chapman, commander, Royal Navy, aged 70.

DANVERS—October 18, at Lexham Gardens, Sir J Danvers' K C S I, aged 76.

LE MARCHANT—October 15, at New Lodge, Berkhampstead, widow of Col Le Marchant, aged 91.

POLODA LARA—October 18, at Wentworth, Virginia Water, Major Polo da Lara, aged 58.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLETT—October 28, at Jubbulpore, the wife of A B Collett, of a daughter.

DRING—November 4, at 5, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of W A Dring, East Indian Railway, of a son.

FILOSE—October 14, at Mirzar, Central India, the wife of Sir Clement Filose, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARREN—November 5, at San Thome, Madras, Rhoda May, (Birdie), the only child of Edgar and Daisy Barren.

GLYNN—October 11, at St Brelards Bay, Jersey, William Gough Glynn, late of the Oudh Commission, in his 81 year.

A. FREDOON & Co.,

WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

GENT'S SUITES, &c., &c.,

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ALICE BUILDING,

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DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING,

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Stone House, Colaba,
3rd October, 1902.

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(Sd.) H. GAY,
Auditor, G. I. P. Ry.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 0-1m. 5-54a. Low water, 1-3a.
High Court reopens.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Matriculation Examination, Bombay University.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University commences to-day in the large mandup near the Wodehouse Bridge. There are in all 3,876 candidates for the examination, namely, 1,800 at Bombay, 632 at Poona, 981 at Ahmedabad, 138 at Belgaum, 122 at Omravatee, and 203 at Karachi.

PATANKAR DRAMATIC COMPANY.—This well known Marathi Dramatic Company is going to Delhi to perform some of its best plays during the Durbar season. One of its best pieces will be enacted there under the direct patronage of a number of distinguished personages, and its net income will be given to the National Victoria Memorial fund.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT'S OFFICE PREMISES.—The premises in Hornby Row known as the office premises of Sir Dinshawe Manockjee Petit, in which the establishment of Messrs. Shroff Brothers is located, were sold by Public Auction by Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, on Saturday afternoon. They were bought in the name of Lady Dinbai, wife of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, second Baronet, for the sum of Rs. 1,26,000.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Tanga, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde, Daresalam, Seychelles, Reunion, and all Madagascar ports, per s. s. Sultan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Durban, Cape Colony, etc., will also be forwarded.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—The November social gathering of the members of the Bombay Catholic Association was held at their club-rooms at Girgaum Road last Saturday evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended and appreciated the entertainment which was provided. Miss G. Martins led off with a piano solo. Three songs contributed by Miss E. Powell, Miss E. S. Viegas, and Mr. L. Saldanha were well received. Miss E. Rebeiros mandoline solo was happily selected and briskly played. Mrs. C. de Lima's piano solo, Kube's "La Thuringienne," with which commenced the second part, was a brilliant piece of execution, while the melody was tasteful; and equal praise is due to Mr. Arthur Phillips for his selection on the English concertina. Messrs. A. Mendoza, Julius da Cost, and William Tyler were responsible for the comic items, and provoked plenty of mirth and fun. Mr. T. Fonseca ably accompanied at the piano.

PRESENTATION TO DR. NARIMAN.—A gathering of the members of the Parsi Cycling Club was held on Saturday evening in the club's tent, Waudby Road, to make a presentation to Dr. Nariman, M. D., the President of the Club, on the occasion of his marriage, which is shortly to be celebrated in Bombay. The present consisted of a fine table clock of French make, with marble stand. Mr. Davar, in presenting the little souvenir to Dr. Nariman on behalf of the club, alluded to the valuable services rendered by that gentleman to the club, the very existence of which was due to him. He congratulated Dr. Nariman on his approaching marriage, and wished him all the domestic happiness, prosperity, and long life. Dr. Nariman, in accepting the present, thanked the members for their good will and kind wishes. He said he had not done anything more than his duty as the President of the club. He was glad to say that the club was in a very thriving condition. Since its foundation many games had been introduced, but it was the duty of the members to keep the cycling in the foremost. He would remember the present for years. It would be a memento to him. Alluding to the good wishes expressed by Mr. Davar regarding his approaching marriage, Dr. Nariman observed that the Parsis had, since their arrival in India, been strict monogamists, which led to their domestic prosperity. The Christians were also monogamists, and that was one of the principal causes which contributed mainly to their prosperity because it was the domestic happiness which led to prosperity. In conclusion he asked the members to take as much fresh blood as possible to keep their cycling club in a flourishing condition. After par taking of light refreshment the gathering dispersed.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 24TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 24th October She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

White Dr and Mrs
Laing Mrs, Miss and infant
Hutton Mrs J
Shirres Mr and Mrs L P and infant
Dove-Wilson Dr and Mrs
Aitken Mrs Miss and child
Moir Mr and Mrs and infant
Meyer Miss F
Watson Miss E A
Ducat Mrs and infant
DeSouza Mrs N
Green Miss
Eastwood Capt and Miss
Bosanquet Miss
Holland Miss M
Crawford Mrs, Miss and child
Appleby Miss
Langridge Miss
Runthorn Mrs and child
Parker Miss
Langham Mr H
Stacchini Mr A
Glossop Mr M
Gregory Mr M
Hilliard Mrs W E and infant
Holt Mrs and Miss
Tillard Mr P H
Free Mr P B
Spilsbury Mr L B
Cornebise Mr E H
Fane Mr A G
Christie Mr H
Crawford Mr

DON'T APPEAR IN DELHI IN EUROPE-MADE CLOTHES !

THE CELEBRATED

"LALIMLI"

SUITING MATERIALS

Are manufactured throughout BY INDIAN LABOUR

In our Factory in Cawnpore and are therefore peculiarly adapted for wear

ON THIS HISTORIC OCCASION,

SEND FOR PRICED SAMPLES NOW.

FLANNELS in all Varieties.
SERGES in all Colors.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS.
CURZON (Fawn) COATINGS.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES,
BROADCLOTHS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
HOMESPUNS.
GREAT COAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.

TRAVELLING RUGS, BLANKETS, NUMDAHS BRAID, and in fact "ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL"

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD., CAWNPORE,

TO MESS PRESIDENTS.

The attention is cordially invited to our large and varied Stock of MILD INDIAN CIGARS by Spencer, Oakes, McDowell, Peterson, McDonald and other Makers.

FOREIGN CIGARS: Spotted Zenobias, &c.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

(With straw): A Speciality,

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

By Dimitrino & Co.

Trial Solicited; Satisfaction Assured.

PRICE LIST on Application.

D. MERWAN & CO.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,

30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,

GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR

No. 227, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

A BOON TO SMOKERS.

RAILWAY CIGARETTES.

25 Front Pieces to be returned to

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS,

Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away AS A PRIZE.

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LIQUEUR WHISKY

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Selected and matured in Scotland under the supervision of one of the first Experts in the Whisky trade.

10 Years Old.

Rs. 29 PER DOZEN.

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LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

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3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make, at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

BOMBAY.

Are you going to the Durbar ?

Your outfit will be INCOMPLETE without a KODAK, or HAND CAMERA

ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more person and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.

GREATCOAT CLOTHS.	PUTTIES.
UNIFORM Do.	JERSEYS.
Do. SERGES.	CARDIGAN JACKETS.
ARMY FLANNELS.	BALACLAVA CAPS.
SADDLE SERGES.	SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do, NATURAL GREY,
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS.

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THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMMEDY CO.

30 ARTISTES 30

INCLUDING

Miss Nellie Curtis	Mr. Percival Knight.
Miss Grace Desmond	Mr. Albert Rees
Miss Bertha Hunter	Mr. J. Keogh Orde
Miss Lillie Cavenagh	Mr. Duncan Munro
Miss Isabel Vernon	Mr. W. Ritter Riley
Miss Grace Ray	Mr. Phil Carlton
Miss Daisy Albert	Mr. J. H. Ingles
Miss Kate Overton	Mr. J. H. Shrout
Miss Eva Carlotta	Mr. W. H. Williams
Miss Violet Frampton	Mr. C. Talbot
Miss Ella Featherstone	
Miss Carrie Roberts	
and	and
MRS. HENRY DALLAS.	MR. HENRY DALLAS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH,

When will be produced for a few nights only the latest LONDON SUCCESS.

THREE LITTLE MAIDS.

From the PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE, London.

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Upright and Horizontal Grand PIANOFORTES

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SOLE AGENTS,

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1902.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Chamberlain is expected to leave England to-day for South Africa on the tour whose object is business not show. The tour is remarkable, not so much because a British minister is going to visit territory for whose successful administration he is primarily responsible, as that it is the first occasion on which such a tour has been undertaken. A Minister cannot be less capable of fulfilling his responsibilities for a visit to the localities concerned, though, perhaps, remembering that the travelling M. P. who comes to India is, as a rule, more completely ignorant at the end of his tour than he was at the beginning, there will be many ready to condemn Mr. Chamberlain's trip as useless. Some of his critics object to his going in a worship as savouring of militarism. But the State does not possess vessels of any other description in which it may convey its representatives across the seas, and from an economical point of view they should rejoice that Government has adopted this course rather than have re-engaged the Ophir for the purpose. It was argued that to send the Prince and Princess of Wales to South Africa during their tour through Greater Britain, tended to abate suspicion, to weaken jealousy, soothe irritation, and bring into closer and more friendly relations those social and political forces on which depends the welfare of South Africa. The people are said to have looked upon the visit not as a triumph over a beaten enemy, but as an expression of sympathy and friendship from the mother country. As such it was undoubtedly intended. But Mr. Chamberlain's visit should be accepted as a more tangible proof of sympathy and friendship than the formal visit of royalty, for the Colonial Secretary invites frank and confidential discussion of all matters affecting the administration of the new colonies, and the old, with representative men of all classes, races, and shades of political creed. He will avoid functions, which constituted the incidents of the Royal tour, and at the present moment, in anticipation of his arrival, steps are being taken for the presentation of memorials setting forth the views of all sections of the community whether of Boer or European origin, agricultural as well as mining as to the development of the country. No doubt he will have to sift small portions of wheat from very huge piles of chaff, for the British settler in South Africa is, as a rule, very little the intellectual superior of his Boer neighbour. He may prove a diamond if he be penetrated to the core, but his most ardent admirer cannot deny that he is almost irredeemably rough, intensely obstinate, and very little less boorish than the Boer.

In the opinion of many competent judges, it would have been a matter for gratification had Mr. Chamberlain gone to South Africa three months ago. Had he done so, he would not have flouted the advice of Lord Milner as to the Cape Constitution, nor have committed the serious blunder he did in declining to permit its suspension. It may not be too late to rectify this error, but we fear it is, and that Cape Colony will remain for years to come as sensitively subject to malign influence as she has ever been in her history. It is too late to remove the causes which the the Loyalists have for dissatisfaction, though Mr. Chamberlain may be in time to prevent further injustice. It has recently been shown that the Loyalists and their families have been in much worse plight than the rebels and enemies who have been maintained and whose children have been educated in the concentration camps. They have received no effective assistance from Government. Presumably, said a correspondent the other day writing to a London contemporary, the money available was insufficient, but the distressed Loyalists should have been relieved first, and then what was over might have been devoted to the luxuries (in the eyes of the Boers) of cleanliness and education. Distressed Loyalists, whether farmers or residents, have suffered and still suffer from insufficient food and clothing. That many have not died from long months of semi-starvation is due to the hand of charity. "But our loyal flesh and blood," writes one correspondent, "have a right to justice, and justice they do not get. They have lost their all by keeping true to their flag; those in authority snub them, irritate them; refuse their just requests, or at the best grant such very slight assistance that it is quite useless for re-starting any business or farm. On the other hand, they see rebels and enemies conducted free of expense to their homesteads, given implements, seed, oxen, wagons, and, when necessary, huts and rations until harvest time." This is no exaggeration. Officers returned from duty in South Africa to India tell similar stories. It is monstrous that such things can be—but a tribute to the efficacy of the advocacy of Exeter Hall and the power of the little band of old ladies of both sexes who have made the cause of "the poor Boer" their own. Mr. Chamberlain may recognise the necessity of assisting his own loyal countrymen if by this time something has not been done, for the neglect of the Loyalists is one of the most discreditable features of recent events in South Africa. How is it there has been no inquiry into the condition of the Loyalists? How is it they are the last to be considered—men who have lost their all by remaining loyal? It would have paid them better to have gone through the form of taking up arms and surrendering without necessarily firing a single shot.

In a speech at the Imperial Institute, over a year ago, Mr. Chamberlain anticipated the departure of great numbers from England for the purpose of developing not only the mineral resources of the country, but those still greater resources which are known to exist. On the strength of those prospects, it would have been justifiable to have raised funds for the benefit of distressed Britishers. But it was not until last week, six months after the declaration of peace, that a loan was raised for their assistance. An additional grant of eight millions has been issued—six millions for Transvaalers and Orange Free Staters; two millions for distressed Britishers. If the two millions had been for our new subjects and six millions for the Loyalists, the grant would have been more reasonable. We are in hopes that Mr. Chamberlain will be brought to see the gross injustice of it. The agitation of the Boer exgenerals, while it has brought them little pelf, has blinded the eyes of the people at home to the necessities of their brethren whose loyalty cost them more dearly than Boer loyalty cost the Boers. Of course, there are other important subjects on which representations will be made to Mr. Chamberlain—with regard to the appointment of magistrates and revenue officials, and a thousand and one other matters inseparable from the efficient administration of the country; as to the granting of concessions and exclusive rights in connection with industrial developments. It is generally conceded that if the main principles of taxation laid down by Sir David Barbour, in his report on the finances and resources of the new colonies, be consistently carried out, the revenue will soon grow sufficiently to bear charges of any reasonable share of the War Debt which may be allotted to the two colonies. Sir David's recommendations tend towards the lightening of the burden on industry instead of taxing results. This policy, it is believed, will inevitably widen the basis of prosperity and give the whole body of people the chance to share in the great national wealth, thus fitting them to carry any further burdens which their duty to the Empire may demand. All these and many other questions will be brought before the Colonial Secretary, and it is to be hoped that he will decide more wisely than in the case of the Cape Constitution, and with greater justice than has been manifested in the treatment of the Cape Loyalists whose grievances constitute a crying shame and a reproach.

A PLEA FOR THE MOTOR-CAR.

The Hon. J. Scott Montague's motor-car bill which Parliament will shortly consider is regarded by many people as sensational, and there are not a few who seem to doubt whether he will have anything to say in favour of it. But Mr. J. Scott Montague appears to be fully capable of uttering a new plea for the motor-car, and in the light in which he presents the question in an article in a current magazine he certainly seems to have the balance of the argument upon his side. After alluding to the prejudice which has beset the motor-car in England ever since its invention he analyses this feeling in a way that makes the ordinary individual feel rather small. The average mortal does not claim to possess more than a casual knowledge of the intricacies of the motor-car. He merely knows or believes that it progresses by means of weird mechanism, which grunts and snorts, and sometimes smells, and is inclined to get out of order and burst or fail at the crucial moment. He regards the motorist as a man who has an inherent passion for scorching between two points, at each of which is stationed a policeman armed with a chronometer. He has imbibed these prejudices just as he imbibed religion. Well, Mr. Scott Montague has set himself the task of combatting this prejudice as much from the point of view of the reductio ad absurdum as from any other standpoint. He says that the strongest reason for prejudice against the motor-car is its proneness to accident, but he points out that we deal very unfairly with the automobile when we lay to its charge every accident in which it may be involved. In most cases such accidents arise from mismanagement by the driver or from causes over which the motor driver has no control. "If," says Mr. Scott Montague, "a horse meets a brass band coming down a road, and being frightened bolts over the hedge and overturns the cart, the press does not call it a 'band accident' or suggest that the big drum is to blame. And yet such accidents are always occurring. Sometimes on a moonlight night there is a gleam on a puddle in the roadway, and your horse shies violently. But you do not call this a 'puddle accident' or suggest that the moon had no right to reflect itself in such a way as to frighten your horse. But every one of the accidents where a motor-car is concerned ever so remotely is called a 'motor-accident.'" What is wanted is not necessarily restriction of speed, but greater knowledge, care, and power of control on the part of motor-car drivers. He argues that if the matter be not settled immediately by legislation, time will settle it, for when clergymen, cabinet ministers, magistrates, judges, and city councillors are hauled up for exceeding the speed limit, when the makers of the law themselves discover that the present inelastic rule is so absurd, it will be abandoned. Prejudice, he says, has prevented the progress of the motor-car. Continental dealers and makers have been far ahead of Britain for sometime. England is only just now catching up. Mr. Scott Montague predicts a great future for the motor-car, even greater than those who have written so much about it, knowing less. "The problem before Parliament," he concludes, "and the nation to-day is how to hasten this beneficent process of evolution and encourage this vast coming industry, while at the same time protecting the interests of the non-motoring public on the King's array." We way add in conclusion that motor-car manufacturers are giving glowing accounts of the condition of the trade. Never was there such a boom. Apparently makers cannot execute orders fast enough. And all classes of people are buying them. It does not seem, therefore, that the general prejudice about which Mr. Scott Montague complains is quite so serious as he imagines.

THE AMERICA CUP.

NOTWITHSTANDING the attempts which have been made recently to prove that Sir Thomas Lipton's persistence in fighting for the America Cup does not arise from the purest of motives, it is impossible not to admire to the fullest extent his pluck and determination. For some time it has been known that a Shamrock III was to follow Shamrock II, and the usual speculations have been rife as to the build and the possibilities of the new challenger. But Sir Thomas Lipton this time evidently intends to play the game for all that it is worth. All that is known of the new boat is that it is a ninety foot cutter. It has been said that it will have an even greater stretch of canvas than either of its two predecessors, but it is very probable that no one but Sir Thomas Lipton and his builders could supply accurate information about the boat. That it is to be cheaper than either Shamrock II or Shamrock I is certain, but in view of the disappointments which have followed Sir Thomas Lipton's previous efforts with ultra-expensive craft this is not surprising. After all one cannot profess to be optimistic about the issue of the next struggle for the America Cup. The Columbia beat the Shamrock last year simply because of its build, and unless Sir Thomas should conform to the rig of his opponents' yacht, there seems to be reason to believe that he will again be beaten. On the other hand should he adopt American designs, of course half the merit will be taken out of the victory. It is, moreover, difficult to believe that he really intends to go in for a greater stretch of canvas than was carried by Shamrock II in view of the opinions expressed by experts on the subject after the last race. However, it is interesting to note that Sir Thomas is even more confident than ever he has been before. He expresses the utmost confidence that he will "come out on the right side" this time. "I would not challenge," he says, "if I did not feel very confident that I should have a much superior boat to any that has been built before." The construction of the boat has not yet been undertaken, and nothing is to be done until he has received an official acceptance of his challenge. After that the work will be pushed on as rapidly as possible, and trial sails will take place immediately after the launch. He is keeping his secret very guardedly, however, and he will give absolutely no clue as to the whereabouts of the yard in which the yacht is to be built. The race is to come off in August and not in October as at first announced. Sir Thomas Lipton thinks there will a better chance of a "good blow" in August, and that altogether the climatic conditions will be more advantageous for yachting.

IT is notified that to-day will be observed as a holiday in India, so far as the Army is concerned, in honour of the anniversary of the King Emperor's birthday.

WE learn that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay who arrives in Poona from Mahableshwar this evening proceeds on a tour in the districts on the 18th instant and returns to Poona on the 30th instant.

A SLIGHT shock of earth-quake was felt at Srinagar on Friday morning.

THE Bombay High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the October vacation.

MR. RISLEY, Home Secretary, left Simla on Saturday for Bombay whence he proceeds to Calcutta.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir Edmond Elles, Military Member of Council, will pay a short visit to Allahabad on the 16th instant.

AN additional two Lakhs has been provided this year for electric-lighting and punkah-pulling in barracks and hospitals of British troops in India.

MR. J. P HEWETT, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, having completed his visit to the districts of the Jubbulpore Division, left for Nagpur on Tuesday evening last.

MR. ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter to Government, has one month's extension of leave and is now expected in India early next month. Mr. Dallas, Assistant Meteorological Reporter, arrives on Monday

THE members of the Anglo-German Boundary Commission, of whom Lieutt.-Col. Ratcliffe is the British representative, have arrived in Uganda, and are leaving shortly for the German frontier. They have some 200 Swahili porters with them.

THE new type of mail engines for the Karachi-Lahore and Karachi-Delhi fast mail service are arriving at Karachi, and their erection in the shops there is being hurried on. These are by Sharp, Stewart. It is said these engines will do the run between Karachi and Lahore, a distance of 784 miles, in 25 hours instead of 30 hours, as at present. It will pay the Railway to introduce the fast service, says "Indian Engineering," as the engines are turned out in view of the great passenger traffic that will be created in connection with the Delhi Durbar events.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Madras has made it a point, says the "Bengalee," to hold direct intercourse with ryots in the course of his periodical tours, and it would be a good thing if his example was followed by other pro-consuls and satraps in this country. His Excellency is, however, not the first to introduce this practice which owed its inception to the genius of Sir George Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who first discovered the "representative ryot" and the "Sirdar cooly" and used to set great value upon his intercourse with them.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived on Saturday in Bombay by the English mail steamer Oriental, were the Hon. Sir Sidney Preston, C. I. E., the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Punjab Government, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fox, and Sir Charles Playfair, Brigadier-General Bingham, who proceeded to Aden on inspection duty returned to Bombay by this steamer. Khan Bahadoor D. R. Chichgar who proceeded to England to give evidence before the Special Committee of the Board of Trade with regard to the employment of native lascars, also arrived by the mail steamer.

THE SULTAN AT HOME.

A MUCH THREATENED RULER.

[BY AN EASTERN TRAVELLER.]

THE adage that threatened men live long is nowhere better exemplified than in the case of Turkey. No Power, no race indeed, in the world has been so persistently scolded and remonstrated with, and warned of impending punishment, as the Turks have been by the great nations of Europe.

The present Sultan—to go back no further than the date of his accession—has ruled Turkey for twenty-six years. He came to the throne amid scenes of blood and violence. The first year of his reign was darkened by the most disastrous war for his empire that it has ever yet known, and the blotch of blood-stained episodes has been spread over the twenty-five years that have followed with lurid impartiality.

For a brief period, which ended in 1890, the country seemed to enjoy a term of quiet and of relative well-being. But this fictitious appearance was in reality attributable to the fact that the attention of the European Powers was directed elsewhere, with the result that the misdeeds of the Palace and Porte passed unnoticed and unrebuked.

Apart from this period of immunity, the Sultan has been consistently the best-abused man in Europe—nay, in the world. In all history there is no similar case of a great monarch being so repeatedly threatened with the consequences of his acts by the greatest nations of the earth, still comfortably pursuing the tenor of his way with bland disregard of the warning.

It is probable, writes "an Eastern Traveller" in the "Daily Express" that Sultan Abdul Hamid, who is without doubt the most extraordinary figure in contemporary history, is not greatly impressed by these menaces. His Majesty is a very strange and complex character, a kaleidoscope of startling contraste. He is personally as brave on occasion as any Turk of tradition, and yet he is so beset by the fear of assassination as to render the existence of those about him altogether intolerable.

STRANGE CONTRADICTIONS.

A year or two ago, at a time when the air around Yildiz hummed with threats of assassination, the Sultan, driving to the Friday ceremony at the mosque, was violently accosted by an armed peasant. The man sprang through the cordon of troops lining the route, and rushed shouting at the royal carriage with outstretched arm. His intention was really innocent. He wished to present a petition, but his manner was in every way suspicious. The Sultan, however, pulled up his ponies—he drives himself on these occasions—and, taking the document, handed it with a smile to the Minister of War, who sat beside him.

Yet a few days later, walking in his garden, when an unfortunate gardner engaged in bedding out fuchsias sprang to his feet at the master's approach, the Sultan, quicker than thought, shot him through the head with the revolver he always carries.

In August 1896, when the streets of Constantinople ran with the blood of 7,000 slaughtered Armenians, the Sultan passed the day shooting pheasants in Yildiz Park, where bulletins were brought him of the progress of the massacre.

Yet in the following year, after the war with Greece, he presented every Greek prisoner of war—and there were many—with a new overcoat and a sovereign, and chartered vessels for their return to Athens, with special care for their comfort. But, indeed, many quite uncalled for acts of kindness and of courtesy are in his record.

The huge mass of his dependants swear by him; the gladiators of his immense bodyguard worship him. The traders and others who have dealings with the Palace are loud in their praise of his generosity and justice. It is due to his imperative orders that the Palace has no bills of any sort, everything being paid for when ordered. There are no happier or better paid workpeople in the world than the 500 Greek girls in his carpet factory, and the fat and prosperous cultivators on his farms grow radiant at mention of his name.

ARMY OF SPIES.

And yet he maintains in his pay no fewer than 8,000 spies, as well as a huge force of secret police, and there is a sinister enclosure in Yildiz grounds reputed to be the burial-place of a large number of "Young Turks" who, summoned to the Palace, have never again been seen.

A great lover of music, he invites the most famous European artists to visit him, and has for years retained the service of a number of musicians of European celebrity. He gives in the theatre of the palace—an ideally beautiful structure—the most charming entertainments, where such performers as Mesdames Bernhardt, Duse, etc., delight his guests.

Very widely read, he can converse brilliantly on any topic, and, though he never speaks save through an interpreter, he is known to be proficient in several languages. Epidemic disease is his chief bugbear. He lives in constant terror of cholera, from which in his childhood a gipsy predicted his death and he paid to Dr. Pasteur no less than £8,000 for bacteriological researches in Constantinople.

A strange character truly. And yet, although his treasury is bankrupt and his revenue shows a yearly deficit of several millions; although throughout the length and breadth of his dominions his subjects are groaning under his terrible misrule; although his capital and every big town are terrorised by such a hideous system of espionage and consequent blackmail as has never yet been known; although his army is in rags and its pay many months in arrears, and his navy a farcical collection of obsolete hulks without engines, and whose guns could not be fired, such is the personal magnetism of the man, and such is the power of Moslem belief in the sacredness of his person, that he would have but to raise his hand to gather to his standard every adult of the faithful.

LOVE OF THE SULTAN.

His people—who have never seen him—have so implicit a belief in and love for him that in their direst sufferings they will say to you, "Ah, if only the Sultan knew of this all would be well."

There is a vague and shadowy association without a head, called the "Young Turkey" party, yet not even the wildest spirit of those who form this body would ever dream of raising his hand against the Sultan's person. He is, and ever will be, the supreme master.

Within a month he could, if need be, place a million and a half men in the field. They would be ill clad, but well armed; they would suffer consderably from hunger and from disease, but they would not lack ammunition, and they would bring with them to the battle ground that spirit of bravery and determination which goes with fanaticism, and an obstinate power of physical resistance such as could be shown by no other troops in the world, but which in the Turks is the outcome of their intense love for their threatened Fatherland, and their blind devotion to him they call Master.

Be the assailants whom they may they will find in the inevitable final struggle with Turkey a task as compared with which that undertaken by the Russians in 1878 was almost child's play.

THE story of a letter having been sent to Habibullah by the Russian Government suggesting closer relations with Afghanistan receives no confirmation from independent reports which have reached India from Kabul. Had such a thing occurred and been discussed as is alleged in open Durbar, it would have been known at once in Kabul, and the news would not have been left to be brought to India by a solitary traveller more than two months after the event.

IT is understood that the Government of Madras has applied to the Secretary of State for sanction for the creation of the offices of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction and of an Inspector for the European Schools in the Presidency. It will be remembered that provision was made in the last Budget for the appointment of these two offices.

WHAT is said to be the largest elephant in India belongs to the Rajah of Surguja, in the Bengal Tributary Mahals. It is going to Delhi, and is locally regarded as of the Kumaria, or princely breed. It is worshipped by the Gonds as a personification of Ganesh himself. It was captured in the Rajah's own jungles, which are probably the densest and most infested by wild beasts in all India.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND OPERATIONS.

PREPARING FOR THE ADVANCE.

RIFLES FOR THE MULLAH.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

A despatch from Reuter's Agent at Berbera states that Colonel Swayne is ill and has started for England.

The difficulties of transport and commissariat are delaying the advance.

It is probable that the Indian troops will be more utilised than was at first anticipated.

The Mullah's outposts are a few miles from Bohotle. Scouts are reconnoitring daily.

The garrison of 500 men are entrenched in a stone fort.

The Mullah has 2,000 rifles and 15,000 spearmen.

A large caravan with rifles headed by a European is traversing the Webbe country to join the Mullah.

Colonel Crabbe commands a flying column, and is acting from Gerrers until General Manning is ready

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

REVIEW OF THE ROYAL DRAGOONS.

GIFTS TO THEIR FAMILIES.

The papers respectfully greet the Kaiser, but declare that it would be affectation to pretend to be enthusiastic in view of the attitude of Germany during the war.

The "Spectator" suggests that the Kaiser will request a subsidy for the Baghdad railway for the carrying of Indian mails with the view of interesting Great Britain in the enterprise, and thus arousing hostility between Russia and Great Britain.

LATER.

The Kaiser arrived at Port Victoria this morning whence he proceeded by train to Shorncliffe. He was met, at Shorncliffe station, by Lord Roberts, and Generals Sir E. Wood, Ian Hamilton, and Kelly-Kenny.

His Majesty then reviewed the 1st Royal Dragoons of which he is Colonel. The review took place in drenching rain and a gale.

The Kaiser briefly addressed the regiment, and congratulated it on its behaviour in South Africa. He called for cheers for the King. The review lasted ten minutes.

The Kaiser afterwards gave decorations to the officers and lunched with them.

The Kaiser then went by train to Sandringham, via London, stopping only two minutes at Liverpool Street.

The King and Prince of Wales met him at Wolferton.

Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Brodrick, and Sir F. Lascelles, the British Ambassador in Berlin, arrived at Sandringham earlier.

At luncheon the King, in toasting the Kaiser, recalled the Emperor's generosity to the men's families while his regiment was in South Africa.

The Emperor, in reply, said he was glad the money had done good, and announced a further gift for the same purposes.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

H. M. S. Good Hope is due at Port Said on the 3rd December and at Suez on the 6th December.

She calls at Aden and Zanzibar.

LORD KITCHENER AT KHARTOUM.

THANKS TO NATIVE OFFICERS.

Native officers entertained Lord Kitchener at Khartoum to-day. Lord Kitchener said he was glad of the opportunity of thanking them for their good services under him which the suddenness of his departure in 1899 then prevented.

FIRE ON A P. AND O. STEAMER.

BLAZE ON THE CANDIA.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Candia is on fire in the Canal.

LATER.

The fire on board the Candia has been extinguished.

THE AGA KHAN.

H. H. the Aga Khan has sailed for India.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

CLOSURE BY COMPARTMENTS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. Balfour has given notice that he will introduce on Tuesday a resolution enabling Parliament to finish the Education Bill before Christmas. This is understood to mean closure by compartments.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that any abridgement of debate would be determinedly opposed.

TRADE RETURNS.

The imports for October show an increase of 2½ millions and the exports 1½ millions.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

AGREEMENT BY THE POWERS.

Reuter learns that the Powers have arranged to evacuate Shanghai at an early date, leaving the details of the conditions for subsequent settlement.

THE INDIAN VISITORS TO THE CORONATION.

BRITAIN PAYS FOR HER GUESTS.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, said that the Treasury bears the whole expenditure of the Indian Princes, Delegates, and troops at the coronation, except the transport charges.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MURDER OF THE HUNAN MISSIONARIES.

EXECUTION OF OFFICIALS PROTESTED AGAINST.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The Governor of Hunan protests strongly against the beheading of the officials responsible for the murder of the missionaries in Hunan, as capital punishment might result in a rising of the people and suggests the payment of a heavy indemnity instead.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The "Novoe Vremya" bitterly attacks M. Delcasse for favouring Germany, by his attitude regarding the Bagdad railway concession, at the expense of Russia.

CHINESE ROBBERS CAPTURE A TOWN.

Seven hundred Chinese robbers captured Bodune a place south-west of Kharbin, in the beginning of October. The Russians entered the town on the 24th October and executed the leader of the band. They leave a garrison until the attacks cease.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Orotava has left Durban for India with 1,500 troops aboard.

The Golconda has sailed from Capetown for Ceylon with the 2nd West Kents aboard.

THE KING AND IRELAND.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ROYAL VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

An "Englishman" cablegram, dated London, the 6th instant, states:—

The London correspondent of the "Irish Daily Independent" states that Lord Dudley's visit to the King on Tuesday was with the object of arranging for a royal visit next April, and adds that his Majesty is displaying the keenest personal interest in Irish affairs, and that as a result we shall see a change coming over the spirit of the Irish administration.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CALCUTTA RACE COURSE.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

A serious accident occurred on the Calcutta Race Course this morning. Mr. Gresson, a well-known gentleman rider, was exercising one of his horses, and at one of the open crossings collided with a native policeman. The latter was killed on the spot, but Mr. Gresson, although seriously injured, is not in a dangerous condition.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

The Irrigation Commission will hold sittings at Allahabad on the 21st, 22nd, and 24th instant; at Lucknow on the 27th and 28th and on the 1st December at Jhansi on December 3rd to 5th; and at Agra from the 18th to the 20th December. From Jhansi the Commission will probably pay a short visit to Central India and Baroda before proceeding to Agra.

Four witnesses were examined at to-day's sitting of the Irrigation Commission.

Mr. Finucane, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, was of opinion that as regards irrigation works there was one objection in principle to the carrying out of these works being made over to District Boards, but the difficulty lay in devising a cess which would be just and fair, and which the District Boards could reasonably be expected to realise.

The Hon. Mr. Bourdillon, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, could not see the fairness of imposing a cess on a whole district to benefit the other parts.

The Commission leave to-morrow for Cuttack.

KABULIS IN CALCUTTA.

There is a great influx of Kabulis into Calcutta this year, some 10,000 having arrived within the past few days compared with about 2,000 in previous years, and others are still arriving.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 8.

The following medical staffs have been appointed to the railway plague inspection stations recently established as a precautionary measure against the inroad of plague on Delhi:—Captain J. Hickie, I.M.S., and Miss Schmidt, Umballa Cantonment; Military Assistant Surgeon W. C. Dicks and Mrs. Dicks, Sonepat: Mr. G. H. Key and Mrs. Convill, **Rohtak**; **Military** Assistant Surgeon W. Charters and Mrs. Dissent, Rewari.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The contention that the East Indies Squadron is not strong enough for the duties it has to perform is amply confirmed by recent events in Somaliland. What with fighting pirates in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, suppressing gun running on the coast, and trips to Mauritius and other distant parts of the station, the cruisers and gunboats are so widely scattered over some 500,000 square miles of ocean that a naval force cannot be concentrated at a given point on the short notice by mad or sane Mullahs. Had Colonel Swayne's force contained a single company of marines or bluejackets the pitiful wail of a British officer "Too many black" troops would not have been heard, and the enemies of the Empire would not have had a cause for another jubilation. A stiffening of British troops is an absolute necessity in such risky expeditions. Were none available from the East Indies Squadron or the Eastern Division of the Cape Squadron months ago?

No. 53 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, which takes over quarters at Bombay from Allahabad is one of the oldest units in the Royal Artillery. It was formed so far back as 1705 as one of the four original batteries or companies of the "Train of Artillery." Its first service was at the battle of Minden, 1759, and subsequently did good at Warburg, Valenciennes, and Lincelles, 1793. As a siege battery it was present at the sieges of Cambray, Ostead, and Tournay, 1794, and from 1797 to 1800 it was distributed amongst the bomb vessels of the fleet. It saw further service in the Low Countries, including the actions and seiges of Patten, Owd, Kazspel, and Bergen. It was distinguished in the Egyptian Campaign of 1801, including the battle of Alexandria, saw a lot of service in different parts of the country during the Indian Mutiny, participated in the China War of 1860, and was last on active service in the Afghan War of 1878, when it was present at the capture of Fort Ali Musjid. The officers are—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Von Donop, Captain W. D. Nichol, Lieutenants C. A. N. Spy, C. G. S. Upton and Second-Lieutenant E. B. L. Browning.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO KOTAH.

A STATE DINNER.

KOTAH, NOVEMBER 7.

His Excellency the Viceroy this morning received a visit from the Maharao of Kotah, accompanied from his palace by the Political Agent, and attended by nine of his principal Sirdars. After the usual introductions and ceremonies, the Maharao left. The Viceroy afterwards returned the visit at the Maharao's new palace, accompanied by the Agent Governor-General in Rajputana, the Foreign Secretary, and his Excellency's personal staff. This palace was built lately on a wide open maidan, whereas a beautiful site might have been chosen on the banks of the river. The Viceroy after lunch, accompanied by the Maharao, Lady Curzon, and party, was present at a review of all the troops belonging to the State, and all the retinue of the different nobles and jagirdars who have flocked into Kotah on this occasion to be present, Lord Curzon being the first Viceroy to visit Kotah. The Viceroy and party took up a position on a raised platform, while the troops filed by—a most picturesque and quaint spectacle, elephants with splendid trappings, camels with kettle drums, prancing steeds, richly equipped warriors in mail armour, and others with all kinds of devices of headgear. One tribe in particular especially attracted notice. Their headgear was formed from branches and leaves of trees. In fact there was every appendix connected with the following of a Rajput Chief. Each post in the retinue of a Chief is hereditary. Consequently the disparity of ages—old men and youths of four of five running alongside one another—was most striking. The Viceroy afterwards drove through the city, enclosed in its massive high wall and battlements. Afterwards the fort and the old palace were visited. This palace is beautifully situated on the banks of the Chambal River, from the top of which a splendid view of the country round is obtained. The old palace is full of fine old carving and many sporting pictures, several hundred years old, by native artists. The Viceroy afterwards returned by the gardens, arriving at the Residency at dusk. All the roads were illuminated. A State banquet is to be held to-night at the new palace.

Lady Curzon, accompanied by Mrs. Martindale and Colonel Fenn, this morning visited the Victoria Hospital for Women kept up by the State, and expressed herself well pleased at the work being carried out.

At a State dinner at Kotah, this evening, the Viceroy, in response to the toast of his health proposed by the Maharao, made the following speech:—Your highness, ladies, and gentlemen,—I am glad that my tour in Rajputana, the classic ground of Indian bravery and romance, should commence at a State that is ruled over by a young Prince of so excellent a record and so good a promise as the Maharao of Kotah, and I am pleased to learn from his speech that his Highness shares this feeling. It is six years since his Highness, then a very young man, received full powers of administration, and from that date until now his progress has been uninterrupted. In 1839 the partition of Jhalawar added a large slice to his territory. In 1900, I had myself the satisfaction of conferring upon him a K. C. S. I., and in January of the present year I invited him to attend the Conference at Calcutta, which I convened to discuss the future of the Chiefs' Colleges, and the results of which are now in course of being carried into practical effect. His Highness, who is an old and devoted pupil of the Mayo College at Ajmer, was able to give us useful information and advice. It is quite true, as the Maharao has remarked, that Kotah suffered severely in the last famine, and the State has in consequence been temporarily embarrassed by debt. His Highness, however, though he did not say this, has set the best of examples by reducing his personal expenditure and by postponing certain forms of outlay upon which he would otherwise have embarked. He has converted the old-fashioned and depreciated native currency, and, as he has just told us, he is intensely keen for the arrival of the Bara-Ajmer-Marwar Railway which will cheapen prices in the the next period of scarcity, and will otherwise develop the prosperity of the State and its people. I must thank his Highness most warmly for the ample hospitality which Lady Curzon and I are receiving at his hands, for the kind words in which he has proposed our healths and for the practical manner in which he proposes to commemorate Lady Curzon's visit to the Women's Hospital at Kotah. It is a source of the greatest pleasure to me to visit a State which has so historic a past as Kotah, and which is in the hands of so capable and patriotic a Chief. I wish him all success in his career, and I ask the present company to join me in drinking cordially his Highness's health.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

SECOND DAY.

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 8.

Splendid weather favoured the second day of the Bangalore handicap races, but the attendance was not so large as on the first day. Details:—

FIRST RACE.—Match for Rs. 100. A ride over 5 flights of hurdles. Distance one mile.

Captain Claridge's Lady Jasmine (10st. 7lbs.), Mr. Queripel 1
Major Logan Holme's Harkaway (10st. 7lbs.), Captain Randall 2

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Lady Jasmine; and 3 to 1 against Harkaway.

Won by 3 lengths. Time,—2 min. 5 secs.

SECOND RACE.—Sumpegay Stakes. Distance three-quartes of a mile.

Mr. Allardice's Sardine (9st. 9lbs), McQuade..... 1
Mr. Bayle's Gold Flow (7st. 8lbs.), Gooloo 2
Colonel Armstrong's Roxana (10st. 7lbs.), Owner... 3

BETTING.—Evens Roxana; 2 to 1 on Sardine; and 3 to 1 against Gold Flow.

Won by 5 lengths. Time—1 min. 26 4-5 secs.

THIRD RACE.—Bangalore Stakes. For ponies. Distance half-mile.

Mr. Friend's Saucebox (10st. 3lbs.), Tapmson 1
Colonel Grant's Stakes Abate (10st.), Gooloo..... 2
Colonel Armstrong's Screen (10st. 6lbs.), Owner... 3

Also ran:—Freda (7st.)

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Saucebox; 2 to 1 against Debate; 5 to 1 against Screen; and 10 to 1 against Freda.

Won by 2 lengths. Time—57 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—High Ground Stakes. For horses. Distance one mile.

Colonel Desaraj's Ur's Treaton (10st. 5 lbs.) Toomson..... 1
Major Harrison's Corree Belle (9st. 9lbs), Mir Jan. 2
Captain Arnold's Calamity (8st.), Abbass Sheriff... 3

BETTING.—5 to 2 on Trenton; 2 to 1 against Coree Belle; and 4 to 1 against Calamity.

Won by 6 lengths. Time,—1 min. 51 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—Cubbon Stakes. For horses. Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Black Hawkin's Wingfield (11st. 7lbs.), Captain Randall 1
Captain Jollie's Best Shot (10st. 6lbs.), Colonel Armstrong..... 2
Major Harrison's De Wet (9st. 10lbs.), Mir Jan..... 3

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Wingfield; 3 to 1 against Shot; and 4 to 1 against De Wet.

Won by a length. Time—1 min. 9 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—Polo Scurry. Distance three furlongs.

Captain Bickford's Clima (11st.), Owner 1
Mr. Catty's Lady Clare (12st.), Captain Arnold..... 2
Major Logan Holme's Medoc (11st. 10lbs.), Captain Randall 3

Also ran:—Ruby (11st. 10lbs); Maxim (11st. 7lbs.); and No Trumps (11st.)

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Medoc; 6 to 1 against Lady Clare; Ruby, Maxim, and No Trumps; and even Clima.

Won by four lengths. Time—44 1-5 secs.

The objection lodged against the jockey of Steelpen on Thursday for dismounting before riding into the paddock was overruled. The race, therefore, stands.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

THE TROUBLE IN SOMALILAND.

The first news that reached the public here of the recent regrettable occurrence in Somaliland was very brief, and merely mentioned that in a heavy engagement Colonel Phillips and Captain Angus had been killed and another officer, Colonel Cobbe, wounded. This intelligence came in the form of a telegram and appeared in the Sunday papers without attracting much notice. Many hours later the Foreign Office, in its usual leisurely fashion, issued Colonel Cobbe's report telegraphed from Berbera by the British Vice-Consul on the previous Friday, and the substance of a further message received from Colonel Swayne. From the former we learned that besides Colonel Phillips and Captain Angus fifty men had been killed, while the wounded numbered 100, and included two more officers, Captain Howard and Lieutenant Everett. The scene of the engagement was Erego and the date apparently as far back as the 6th instant. Colonel Cobbe mentioned that Colonel Swayne in whom, Viscount Selborne informs us, his Majesty's Government have every confidence was retiring on Bohotle, but it was not until yesterday that we received the welcome news of his safe arrival there and of the improvement in the situation. The fact that India as usual was ready at a moment's notice to send reinforcements did much to allay the anxiety that prevailed until the fate of Colonel Swayne's force became known—a force consisting of some 2,300 "black" troops and 60 Sikhs belonging to the Sikh Contingent in British Central Africa.

A DISGRACEFUL HOAX.

A great deal of indignation is expressed at the reprehensible conduct of the "well-educated gentlemanly" barrister who perpetrated the discreditable hoax of which you have heard by telegram, but in my opinion a portion at least of this very proper resentment should fall on those who so easily fell into the trap and gave the bogus letter publicity not only in England but in India and other parts of the world. Not all were taken in by a letter which bore on the face of it strong evidence of not being genuine. But in these days of the Americanization of English journals, nothing seems too absurd for some of our London papers to publish, and there is nothing more disquieting at the present moment than to see how inadequately the New Journalist seems to feel his responsibility. The egregious author admits that he "hardly knew where Somaliland was" when he first started on this business, nor does he know anyone with Colone Swayne's force. His first concoction was sent to the "Daily News" to take, as he says, a "rise out of that paper whose pro-Boer tendencies he did not approve," but the second and more serious communication was circulated by a news agency. One of the statements in the concocted letter "from an officer serving in the Somaliland expedition" was as follows:—"Poor old Tippy is badly wounded. Don't tell his poor mother." What kind of mind this "well-educated gentlemanly person" is evident from the following explanation he gave to the Editor of the "Express": "'Tippy' was suggested by the fact that we jokers, who got the letter published were in a drinking place, and 'Tippy' was suggested by the word 'Tipsy.'" Karl Inger of whom we are hearing so much is not in Somaliland as Colonel Swayne seems to suppose, unless some "well-educated gentlemanly person" on the continent has invented the letter purporting to be signed by the Mad Mullah's friend that appears in the "Pester Lloyd."

THE "MAD" MULLAH.

By the way "Mad" Mullah does not, I understand, mean as ninety-nine out of every hundred persons in the Metropolis of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen appear to think, a person who is crazy. The monosyllable "mad" as used in this case is not a synonym for one who is not right in his head but the name of a locality. Because we speak of the "English Premier" and the "Irish Secretary" we do not imply that either of those right hon. gentlemen is "non compos mentis." Mr. William O'Brien would not go so far as that. It is hard upon the particular Mullah, or as some would prefer to spell the word "molla," who is now engaging our attention in Somaliland that he should be branded as a lunatic through our insular ignorance. Count Gleichen who met Karl Inger when the former accompanied the British mission to Menelik describes him as "a gentleman like looking man, thin with good features and a fair beard," but evidently does not rate his powers very high as he styles the notorious individual a "mild plotter and conspirator." Mr. A. Pease, who has just accepted the Chiltern Hundreds and who knows Somaliland as a hunter, attributes the present trouble largely to our having abandoned a large part of Somaliland and Ogaden to the Abyssinians, and subsequently to our dilatory policy and inability to protect our own tribes from depredations in the neighbourhood of our frontier.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

On the whole the Government so far have done better than might have been expected. To begin with, the result of the Devonport election though not of the first importance has helped them a little. The Irish party, it is true, are giving them and the much-suffering Speaker a great deal of trouble; but the Nationalists are assisting the Government in the country—in the English part of the country—and creating sympathy for them in unexpected quarters, besides diverting attention from their failures and mistakes. The duel between the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition was amusing at first but has become tiresome. The Irish Party ask for a day to discuss the grave state of affairs in Ireland. Mr. Balfour replies that he cannot accede to their request unless it is supported by the Opposition as a whole and takes the form of a vote of censure. "C. B.," while in his individual capacity he backs up the Nationalist demand, declines to do so as leader of the Opposition. Mr. Balfour then says he must refuse to give a day. Endless wrangling and waste of time. Mr. Balfour is right from one point of view, but he has been reminded that the Irish Party obtained a day for the discussion of the financial grievances question without the official co-operation of the Opposition, and that he might follow this precedent. Some day I suppose the Liberals will again be in office, but the Irish Party will still be in opposition and sitting with the Conservatives on the benches to the left of the Speaker's chair. Suppose Mr. Redmond then asks Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman or whoever is then leader of the House for a day is he to reply that he will not consent unless Mr. Balfour takes the responsibility of bringing forward a vote of censure?

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Lord George Hamilton deserves credit, not only for sound judgment but courage, on account of the appointments he has made to the Indian Council in succession to Sir James Peile and Sir Alfred Lyall, who both retire in the course of the next few months. Sir William Lee-Warner is one of the ablest men in the Indian Civil Service, and a man of the highest character and culture, and his accession to the Council will add greatly to its authority which, it must be confessed, has during the past twenty year lost something of its earlier weight and influence when pro-consuls of the type of Sir George Clerk, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Frederick Halliday, and Sir John Strachey, and military officials like Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Richard Strachey were of its number. Sir Antony Macdonnell is another Indian Civilian of unquestionable ability, with a strong popular reputation in the United Kingdom as well as in India; and, with Sir William Lee-Warner, he will serve to restore the Indian Council, almost at a step, to much of its former prestige. Sir Antony is not only a Radical but a Home Ruler; at least this used to be said of him a few years ago, and it is in his appointment to the Council that Lord George Hamilton has exercised a courage not always shown in such matters, and when it occurs always indicative of a spirit of true statesmanship. Sir Antony Macdonnell too, it must not be overlooked, is not specially distinguished for conciliatoriness. But Lord George Hamilton has only seen that he is a man of extraordinary ability, of extraordinary energy, of unflinching courage, and a strenuous and honest so-called "Imperialist." I say "so called" for it is the only word in use for what is meant by it, and that because it is the only manageable one as yet invented. But it is not a happy expression for what Englishmen really mean by its devotion to the interests of the Commonwealth, a devotion which would be far better described by the word Home-Rule-ism but for its awkwardness of structure and the sinister signification given to it by the madcap Irishry, who have monopolised the much abused term. Lord George Hamilton is to be heartily congratulated on both these exceptionally sound and acceptable appointments, and it will not be long before we shall have to congratulate him, or his successor, on the results of them.

THE POLITICAL SECRETARYSHIP.

Sir William Lee-Warner is succeeded in the Political and Secret Secretaryship at the India Office by Mr. Richmond Thackeray Ritchie, C. B., who has so long and with such conspicuous acceptability served Lord George Hamilton as Private Secretary. It was anticipated that Sir William Lee-Warner would have been succeeded by an Indian official with experience of the Foreign Office at Calcutta. But Mr Richmond Ritchie has already served many years in the India Office; and besides is a man of marked intellectual power and literary accomplishment, and there can be no doubt at once of the justice and wisdom of the appointment. One of the greatest successes in his new office was Mr. A. W. Moore, C. B., whose official experience was wholly limited by the four walls of the India Office. This appointment should have the effect also of making the India Office more attractive to aspirants for the Civil Service. There is no doubt that the practice of appointing Indian bigwigs to the departmental Secretaryships in the India Office has made clever youngmen from the Universities rather fight shy of Charles Street lately. A young friend of mine who greatly distinguished himself in the Civil Service examination and was offered the choice of the India Office or the Colonial Office, chose the latter, because he was told that the prospects in the former were not considered very good owing to the employment of so many retired Indians in the higher offices.

SIR ALFRED LYALL'S "TENNYSON."

Both Sir James Peile and Sir Alfred Lyall will be greatly missed at the India Office; for they are both men of impressive personality, and have each served so long in the Council—15 years—that they have come to be regarded as members of the permanent staff. Their departure following so quickly after the deaths of Sir Thomas Seccombe and Sir Juland Danvers, both men of high official reputation, and after the retirements of Sir George Birdwood and Sir Henry Waterfield, may be said to complete the transformation that has so rapidly been going on in the past few years in the physiognomy not only of the personnel of the India Office, but of the Anglo-Indian community in London. Beginning with Sir John Kaye, Mr. James Fergusson, and Mr. Edward Thomas, and ending with Sir Juland Danvers and Sir Thomas Seccombe, a whole generation of notable Anglo-Indian officials has almost passed away. Of those of them still remaining in active official life Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C. I. E., may be named as the very last of the generation. It is perhaps to be regretted in this connection that Sir Alfred Lyall should have undertaken the volume on "Tennyson" written by him for Macmillan's new series of "English Men of Letters," and that its publication should have coincided with his retirement from the India Office. It has not been very well received, and it is hardly worthy of his great position. The disappointment is the greater because Sir Alfred Lyall is himself endowed with the gift not only of poetical feeling, but poetical expression; and none but a poet can rightly review a poet. But Sir Alfred Lyall is not a courageous writer and thinker. He always, and in all things, shrinks from committing himself. This has ever rendered him unimpressive as a critic; and was beforehand fatal to his success in rightly appreciating "Tennyson." The actual result is rather singular for it comes to this, in a sentence, that the author of the Old Pindari damns Tennyson with faint-hearted praise! Tennyson, the most sonorous and fullest voice of the great Victorian Age, and the only poet of that age we have to rank with Wordsworth and Byron, Keats and Shelley, Pope and Dryden and Milton, in the previous ages, to be thus condemned by a true poet indeed, but one who could only complete the Old Pindari with a deadly tame line, is the very Nemesis of the falsely judicial temperament—which brutally speaking is nothing other than sheer moral cowardice. However, Sir Alfred Lyall has already won his own special niche, and an enviable one, in the annals of our time and generation.

INDIANS AND COLONIALS.

Although a "public breakfast" is surely of all social functions the most atrocious, the number of those who sent apologies to Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, and Mr. Caine, M. P., was not specially large, and the gathering at the Westminster Palace Hotel was at once representative and influential. What the movement suffers from at present is want of publicity. The man in the street—I might go further and say the man in the club, the man in the drawing-room, and even the men in Parliament—has scarcely a notion of what the real grievances of our Indian fellow subjects in South Africa are, and I am inclined to agree with Sir George Birdwood when he insisted in his speech on the necessity for attacking the public through the London Press. The Conference of last Tuesday has been badly reported and scarcely noticed at all in editorial columns. However, it is a considerable gain to have the support of a man like Sir David Barbour from whom a letter was read, and if Mr. Chamberlain and Lord George Hamilton both consent to receive deputations, some benefit may result. So far as Lord George Hamilton is concerned, it is, I believe, as good as settled that he will receive a deputation, and from what I hear about his opinions I shall be surprised if he does not make a sympathetic speech. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., certainly made an effective point when he hinted that it may be possible to have recourse to reciprocity; but the time has hardly come for that yet.

OLLA PODRIDA.

That some people go to the Church Parade in the Park not merely to take the air but, as the phrase runs, to "show themselves off" is common knowledge, but it is not often that we hear of this social function being the scene of a fracas. In the "Times" of Monday the following appears as an advertisement:—"Church Parade, Sunday, October 12th—Any Lady or Gentleman who witnessed an assault, about half-past 12, near the Kiosk, Hyde Park Corner, will greatly oblige by communicating with Messrs. Rooper and Whately, Solicitors, 17, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W. C." We are often painfully reminded that Hooliganism is not confined to the poorer parts of the Metropolis, but rowdyism at the Church Parade is something new. "East and West indeed are no longer terms of sharp antithesis," to borrow the words used in a "Times" leading article on Saturday in another sense.

Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., still has his eye on the cable companies, and he is about to put a question to the new Postmaster-General with reference to the curious fact that the rates from Hongkong to England via the Great Northern line are practically double those charged from Hongkong to Russia! Sir Edward proposes to ask Mr. Austen Chamberlain whether he will remonstrate with the company, which enjoys a monopoly of landing rights on British territory with the view of bringing about an abrogation of this discrimination between British and Russian merchants and bankers.

On Saturday evening, Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, accompanied by the Russian and German Consuls, visited the gun boat Mandovi. On their leaving the ship a salute of nine guns was fired from the vessel in their honour.

THE SOMALILAND OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, ISTHMUS, ADEN, NOV. 2.

The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and half of the 23rd Bombay Rifles arrived at Aden on the 28th October, after a voyage absolutely devoid of incident the passage being beautifully smooth. There was much arrangement of test by officers during the voyage so as to be ready to move off on arrival at Berbera.

But alas! The pilot boarded the "Hardinge," at Aden and brought bad news, viz., that instead of proceeding to Berbera, as all thought they would do, both regiments were to disembark at Aden and camp at the "Isthmus." This was confirmed later on on arrival of the Medical Officer, and the 23rd disembarked on the morning of the 28th, and half the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers on the afternoon of the same day, the remainder leaving the next morning. Both regiments are now encamped next to one another on the "Isthmus," which place all who know Aden will know. It is a sandy plain, bounded on one side by the "Crater" rocks, on two other sides by the sea, and there is a road starting from it which leads into the interior.

There are all sorts of extraordinary rumours flying about, viz. (a.) The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers are to relieve the 1st Bombay Grenadiers at Aden for three years and the 1st the 23rd at Bombay. (b.) The 23rd are to move to Berbera at once. (c.) A large expedition is being organized to crush the Mad Mullah. One does not know what to believe, and no officials know anything apparently.

The 1st Grenadiers are all out on detachment which are in some cases being relieved by the 2nd Grenadiers. An officer of the 2nd Grenadiers leaves at once for Berbera with two maxims, returning on handing them over. Two hundred men of the 2nd Grenadiers leave immediately for Othala.

Every one is resigned and prepared for the worst, which is I suppose that we shall not see service at all!

Meanwhile the camp is full of officers called up for Field Service, some at 24 hours' notice, some four hours' notice, minus horses, kit, tents, &c., and one officer has a grievance which would last him his life time I should fancy. But all are philosophical (except the one before referred to) and prepared for anything.

WE are glad to learn that no reliance is to be placed on certain alarmist accounts, which have been published, we have no doubt, in all good faith, regarding the operations in Somaliland and the position of the British force there. These accounts which have not appeared in "The Times," but which purport to be derived from private letters from the front referring to an action on "the 12th" of some unmentioned month and the loss of two Maxims, are, we understand, the product of a love of practical joking indulged in without regard to the suffering and anxiety thus wantonly inflicted on those who have relatives in Colonel Swayne's force.—"Times."

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

The mishap which has occurred to the British force operating in Somaliland against the Mullah provokes a variety of reflections, the most pointed of which have already found expression in the editorial columns of "The Times." But there is one aspect of the case which may possibly be overlooked, partly because there is not a great deal of information on the subject among the general public, and partly because as yet no very great harm has been done. Nevertheless, there is real danger in attempting to deal with such a situation as has arisen in Somaliland without applying to the troops engaged some better system of direction and control than the Foreign Office, at any rate appears to possess.

The Colonial forces in the Central Africa, East Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates are now entirely administered by the Foreign Office. These forces, apart from incidental levies, are organized in one large regiment known as the King's African Rifles, of which there are six battalions. The first two are called Central Africa battalions, the 3rd the East Africa, the 4th the Uganda, the 5th the Uganda (Indian), and the 6th the Somaliland battalion. There is no regular staff system in connexion with these six battalions beyond the usual regimental staff and an Inspector-General who makes two tours annually and reports to the Foreign Office. The present Inspector-General is Brigadier-General W. H. Manning, of the Indian Staff Corps, a highly distinguished officer who, in the course of 16 years' service, has seen a great deal of fighting, and is probably one of the three best living authorities on campaigning requirements in East Africa. He left England on one of his tours a short time back, and his arrival at Aden has been reported. The Foreign Office is thus, for a considerable period, deprived of his services as an adviser upon emergent points of detail.

It is quite conceivable that the simple form of organization indicated above may be sufficient for ordinary conditions and needs. The men who with the imposing title of "Commissioner, Commander-in-Chief, and Consul-General," are in charge of each of the four East and Central Africa Protectorates are men of singular ability and experience, and, as in the case of Colonel Delme-Radcliffe, whose services in the Lango operations recently received acknowledgment, individual officers of the King's African Rifles can be trusted to discharge important duties with vigour and discretion. In such good hands much can be done with six trained battalions and native levies in ordinary circumstances, but when the requirements become extraordinary something more is necessary than a purely regimental system. One of the defects of the latter would appear to be indicated by the circumstances that, in order to provide Colonel Swayne with a chief staff officer, Colonel Cobbe was taken away from the command of the 1st (Central Africa) battalion, while Captain Howard, who is among the wounded in Colonel Swayne's force, appears to have been similarly detached from the 4th (Uganda) battalion.

That the Foreign office considers itself fully qualified to smash the Mullah is highly probable, and certainly some of its recent campaigns have been very ably and successfully conducted. But it has the Sudanese mutiny in Uganda to its partial discredit, and there is no question that its disregard of Colonel Swayne's advice to maintain a strong force at Burao and other posts has largely contributed to the present state of things in Somaliland. Surely it is an urgent question whether sufficient cause has not now been shown for the future prosecution of the campaign against the Mullah on altogether different lines. Colonel Swayne has been checked in his advance and compelled to fall back, he admits that his levies have been considerably shaken, he has asked for reinforcements, and he regards with evident seriousness the rapidly growing strength of his enemy. The reinforcements can, of course, be sent promptly and to any extent. But it is absurd to launch any more troops in the area against such an enemy as the Mullah is proving himself to be without a definite and coherent system of higher military control. The officer who is to have command of the increased force should be given proper rank and assistance, but, beyond that, it is essential that the operations should henceforth be directed from home, or from India, or Aden, on a system much less haphazard and parcimonious than the one hitherto pursued. Many may think that it is daily becoming clearer that the Mullah is not likely to be smashed until the force now under Colonel Swayne's command is quadrupled. But one thing is certain—namely, that, after his recent progress, he will need to be smashed on thoroughly scientific principles. By far the simplest plan would be to let the Indian Army take charge of the military operations as it did in China. Colonel Swayne himself is an Indian Staff Corps officer, and there are a good many other officers of the Indian Army already in the King's African Rifles. The temporary transfer of the latter organization would be a matter of no great difficulty, and all deficiencies could, of course, be most easily supplied from the magnificent resources of the Indian Government.

It is only a very meagre reinforcement for which arrangements have so far been made. By this time 400 men of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, who have been at Aden for the past 12 months, should have embarked for Berbera, which is the natural base of operations so far as the Somali coast is concerned. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers at Mhow are also under orders, together with 400 men of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, which has been stationed at Bombay. The 1st Bombay Grenadiers are, according to the Indian Army List, under the command of Colonel J. C. Swann, but that officer was, at any rate a few days ago, in London, presumably on an extension of his medical leave, which was to have terminated in August. In his absence the regiment has been commanded by Major C. I. Fry who is the substantive second in command of the 4th Bombay Rifles. It is an interesting and satisfactory circumstance that Major Fry should have seen service in Somaliland with his own regiment, when operated against the Ogadens in 1895. The 1st Bombay Grenadiers, which will be the first Indian reinforcement to arrive at Berbera, is a notably smart and efficient corps, and has four companies of Mahrattas, two of Rajputana and Central India Mussulmans, and two of Punjabi Mussulmans. It saw service in Afghanistan and Burma, but although it has "Kandahar, 1880," as a battle-honour, it was not, as has been loosely stated, included in the relief force which marched from Kabul under Sir Frederic Roberts.

There are three infantry battalions in the Bombay command which have already seen service in East Africa—namely, the 4th Bombay Rifles now at Fort Sandeman, the 24th Baluchistan Infantry

now at Quetta, and the 7th Baluch Light Infantry now at Karachi. The last named only returned from Uganda in 1899, and though Somaliland is a very different country, it may possibly be found convenient to make early use of a corps with East Africa experience which is already at a convenient port of embarkation. The composition of the 27th Baluch L.I. is, moreover, suggestive of hard endurance, since it includes four companies of North-West Frontier Pathans and two of hill Baluchis. But for any and every sort of campaign in Africa, as well as Asia, the Indian Army has an "embarras de richesse" to choose from, and there is probably no port in the world where the art of embarking troops is better understood than it is at Bombay.

In "Seventeen Trips through Somaliland," by Colonel Swayne's brother, Major H. G. O. Swayne, R. E., there is an account of the local seasons, which has a very practical bearing upon the present and future operations. The present season is called "dair," and embraces the months of October, November, and December. It is the period of the heavy rains on the coast and of the lighter rains in the interior. From January to April is "jital" a dry season terminating in a short period of greatest heat called "kalil." May and June are known as "gu," and at this time the rains fall heavily in the interior but are little felt on the coast. There is another hot season in July, August, and September, which is known as "haga," when the "karif" or south-west monsoon blows furiously. It is hot, with sandstorms near the coast, but cold on the Haud and other parts of the high interior.—"Times."

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE EXPEDITION.

THE MULLAH'S ARMY.

EQUIPPED WITH MODERN RIFLES.

The "Daily Express" publishes a letter from Somaliland which is stated to have been delayed in transit. The letter, says the "Express," is peculiarly interesting, in view of subsequent events, inasmuch as it exposes the enforced inadequacy of our strength and resources for the advance against the Mullah, as well as indicating the opinion entertained on the spot as to the probable success of the undertaking.

"This show" he writes, "is threatening from the outset to be a disappointment. The Foreign Office is surely able to realise, after all they have been told that the business is serious enough to deserve a genuine effort.

"The so-called Mad Mullah, who is as sane as most and a good deal more clever, has never really been defeated by us, in spite of a good many reports to that effect. On the contrary, he has on several occasions knocked us pretty hard, and for a long time has been gaining in strength by reinforcements from all sides.

"The force we are sending against him was small enough from the first, but it has had to undergo still further reductions owing to the parsimony of the Foreign Office, which evidently thinks we can make bricks without straw, and has limited our strength and scope in every way. For instance, the original idea was to have a separate camel corps.

"This we were compelled to abandon, with the consequence that a company had to be withdrawn from the half battalion of the King's African Rifles, who are Soudanese, and converted into a small camel corps no more than a hundred strong.

"After our detachment of the K.A.R. we have nothing to fall back upon but Somali levies. Two thousand of these are mi'called trained levies, and some five hundred of them are armed with Martini-Metfords. Behind these we have a splendid horde of 'catch-'em-alive-oh' spearmen.

THE MULLAH'S FORCES.

"Against us the Mullah can put into the field some twenty to twenty-five thousand men, very probably more, the worst feature undoubtedly being that about one-third of these are armed with smokeless powder rifles, which, together with ammunition, he has been importing for some time through French territory from Obock and Jibutil.

"The character of the country and the resistance to be expected make the strength and composition of our force rather ridiculous. The Foreign Office, however, have stinted us to such an extent that there seems no hope of additional strength, except under the pressure of reverse, and at present this has not occurred.

"I don't want to croak, but a good many of us, though glad enough to have the show, are certainly dubious about its success, well knowing it to be a bigger affair than the Foreign Office skinflints are willing to recognise. And this doubt, I happen to know, is entertained in the highest quarters.

"Now, if Swayne suffers a defeat—and it seems well on the cards—one thing is assured—the whole country will go with the Mullah. Then what will the Foreign Office do? Abandon or not?

"At any rate, if they send us more reinforcements the men we badly need are a strong body of Soudanese who are trained to camel work. Our present extemporised corps of one hundred men are useless for practical purposes, but are the utmost we can do with the money supplied.

"As to details, the general has put our Soudis into the long khaki blouse as worn by Indian cavalry, who average about 5ft. You can imagine the effect.

"Then because naked Somalis, who are most active men, can climb on to a camel without making it kneel, strict orders have been issued that the booted, belted, and rifled Soudi is to do the same; the idea being that men would escape more quickly if the necessity arose, and this in a dense bush country where a sudden rush is the chief danger, and any man trying to get on his camel during fighting would be speared at once.

THE DANGER OF DEFEAT.

"The danger of a reverse lies in its widespread possibilities, owing to the close inter relationship of Moslem feeling and fanaticism in North Africa. There has been a good deal of unrest in the Egyptian Soudan of late owing to perfectly intelligible causes.

"It is flanked on the west by the smouldering discontent of the followers of Senussi, and if the Mullah is able to gain any success against the British arms in this southeastern quarter we may very easily find ourselves with a much bigger business on our hands."

It would be impossible to adduce more damning evidence that Government officials will learn nothing and remember nothing.

What our correspondent foresaw has come about, and the whole country is flocking to the standard of this Mullah. The latest estimate of his force placing it at 40,000 to 50,000 men. In the face of this fact the despatch, after a necessarily dangerous interval, of only 1,500 men seems to promise that a fresh African muddle may soon be on our hands.

It will be noticed that our correspondent alludes to the enemy's possession of much larger supplies of modern rifles and ammunition than our authorities seem aware of; while the nature of the country necessitates large transport and the maintenance of long lines of communication, should surely be sufficient warning that a further policy of half measures can only end in further misfortune, with a possible menace to British interests from Somaliland to Darfur.

THE STORY OF A CRUEL HOAX.

THE ALLEGED MULLAH AMBUSH.

CONFESSION BY THE AUTHOR.

The sensational letters purporting to come from British officers in Somaliland, detailing the awful plight of the British troops there, who were depicted as being entirely at the mercy of the Mullah, were entirely bogus.

The "Express," which threw doubt upon the genuineness of these epistles, has ascertained that the person who sent them to the "Daily News" and the "Central News" is a London barrister with a mistaken sense of humour, who concocted them himself, thinking he was doing something exceedingly funny.

A remarkable feature of this senseless and cruel hoax is that it not only deceived most of the newspapers, but it actually deceived the Foreign Office and the War Office.

The "Express," the "Morning Post," and the "Times" were the only London newspapers which were not taken in by a second bogus letter from Somaliland, which was circulated by the same practical joker. This letter, like the first one, was sent out under the auspices of "D. O. Galmore Greene," a person who has no existence, and whose letters are written for him by the barrister with the dislocated sense of fun before referred to.

HOAXER FOUND.

On October 21st the "Express" made an effort to find this "D. O. Galmore Greene." A representative went to the address—28, Panton-street, S.W.—given by "Greene." The place was found to be the Comedy Restaurant, where Mr. "Greene" was unknown. The "Express" threw doubt on the whole matter, and invited Mr. "Greene" to send his address. In response to this invitation Mr. "Greene" called upon the editor and made a complete confession of his spicy conduct.

Mr. "Greene" is a well-educated, gentlemanly person, and a member of the Bar.

"I am awfully ashamed of the whole thing," he said. "I had no idea that the letters would create such a stir, and I have nothing but regret for my part in this stupid business.

"The hoax originated from my dislike of the "Daily News" and its pro-Boer tendencies. I was discussing the matter with some friends of mine, and we decided to take a rise out of the 'Daily News.'

"I had read that afternoon in the 'Globe' that there was a campaign going on in Somaliland, and that the Government were reticent about it. This merely reference gave me the idea of describing a disaster to the British troops that the 'Daily News,' I felt sure, would be delighted to hear about, as it would not only humiliate Englishmen, but it would discredit the Government. I hardly knew where Somaliland was but I faked up a letter to which a writer wrote to me saying: 'The Mad Mullah is a crafty old fox. Anyway, he can bite. He gave shell on the 12th. We attacked him in a strong position with 425 men and three Maxims. We thought we had him on toast. We had surrounded him. Oh, yes; and so he had us. Just in time I and thirty-three others managed to get away'—and all the rest of the rot.

SIGNATURE ANALYSED.

"As I expected, the 'Daily News' bit. It published the letter, and in a subsequent article gloated over its information.

"It is a real coincidence that a few days after this publication some actual information resembling that which I had invented was disclosed by the Government. This is a pure coincidence. I had no knowledge whatever about the Mullah or his country, nor do I know anyone with Colonel Swayne's force.

"The second letter which I circulated on Tuesday was actually bogus. Both letters were signed 'D. O. Galmore Green.' The 'Gal,' of course, explains itself, as do 'More' and 'Green.' 'D.O.' is supposed to stand for 'do.' The 'Daily News' made a misprint and used the word 'Galmore.'

"In the second letter I said 'Poor old Tippy is badly wounded.' 'Tippy' was suggested by the fact that we jokers, who got the letter published, were in a drinking place, and 'Tippy' was suggested by the word 'Tipsy.'

"All I can do now is to try and stop the circulation of these letters, which I understand have been telegraphed all over the world and implicitly believed in."

The Mullah letter was "starred" all over the country, nearly every newspaper, with the exception of the "Express," having "bitten."

IS IT ANOTHER HOAX?

The "Express" correspondent, at Vienna, telegraphs:—Karl Inger is not in Somaliland, but at Budapest.

The "Pester Lloyd" publishes a letter signed Emir Soliman Inger Abdullah, wherein Inger refers to the Mullah as his vassal, who swore to defend his (Inger's) dominions from the British.

MR. ALFRED PEASE'S VIEWS.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

A Press representative had an interview with Mr. Alfred E. Pease, at Pinchinthorpe, on the subject of Somaliland. At the outset, Mr. Pease read the following pathetic extract from his diary, written in 1900 during his sojourn in Somaliland:

"For two years the Mullah Mahommed Abdullah has been on the rampage, and nothing has been done to protect our Somalis from his ravages and murderous bands beyond sending a few Yahoos to the frontier. We will not protect our own Somalis, or allow them to defend themselves, as they are forbidden firearms. They have no other course but to join him in self-defence. This will necessitate ten times as much money and the spilling of much blood before long."

Mr. Pease proceeded to say: "The Mad Mullah, as he is called, is by no means a madman. He is a man well known on the coast, and was at one time well disposed to the British." Mr. Pease attributed the present trouble largely to our having abandoned a large part of Somaliland and Ogaden to the Abyssinians, and subsequently to our dilatory policy and inability to protect our troops from depredations in the neighbourhood of our frontier. He said he noticed that it was rumoured that a man named Karl Inger is co-operating with the Mullah. Mr. Pease said he believed that Inger was an adventurer of the worst description. In all probability the Mullah would have thirty or forty thousand men with him. The force under Colonel Swayne was, in Mr. Pease's opinion, far too small a one to grapple with such a strong body as the Mullah has under his control. The country is an extremely difficult one for ordinary military operations, and he doubted very much whether anything could successfully be done except by utilising friendly tribes in sufficient numbers to meet the Mullah on equal terms. The British base and the Mullah's base are separated by a district called The Haud, a waterless tract, of prairie and bush country, from 120 to 200 miles across. To transport water across the country for British and Indian troops is a formidable undertaking, in the face of a very mobile and active enemy, but the British Somali, using their own method of transport for commissariat, and their own native vessels for carrying water, would easily accomplish this for their own people, Mr. Pease said; I see little hope for success unless large bodies of Somalis are quickly trained, as they easily can be, to the use of the rifle, and the sooner the Government recognises the real position of affairs, the greater saving there will be both in blood and money. Nothing succeeds like success, and nowhere is this truer than in a country like Somaliland, where, if the Mullah is able to command so victorious a career, the people, in self-defence, flock to his standard. The only method by which the capture of the Mullah can be ensured will be by operations on a very large scale, with a British force operating in the south from British East Africa, an Italian force operating from the East Coast through the Mijertein country, and a British force operating from the north and west. The co-operation of the Abyssinians, no doubt, could be secured, but the employment of the Abyssinians as allies offers many objections to those who know their habits of warfare. In any case, the whole length of our southern Somali frontier ought to be held by troops, and the most important water places along the whole northern part of The Haud held to defend the British Protectorate, and to give our friendly tribes a sense of security. This line would also form the base of support for the force operating on or across The Haud. Probably thousands of the present followers of the Mullah would have remained loyal to British authority had they received protection.

Six or seven of Mr. Pease's own men joined the Mullah, and in several of those instances, added Mr. Pease, there is no doubt that when their families and camels were seized by the Mullah, their only chance of escaping with their lives and obtaining possession of their belongings was to take service with the Mullah. The Mullah was a frequent visitor at Berbera, residing there for six months at a time, and in the interval he returned to the Dolbahanta country, where he taught the Koran. Apparently, the first thing that angered him as a religious man was seeing the Somali children educated as Christians by the French fathers. He attempted to persuade the other Berbera Mullahs to take the same view as he did on this question, but with little success, and he then left Berbera, about four years ago, and began to preach his crusade amongst the Dolbahantas. The present troubles, continued Mr. Pease, have grown out of this movement. The Mullah's chief lieutenant, Adjisoi, who was a recognised head man, and who accompanied English sporting expeditions into the interior and who was previously a British interpreter in the Red Sea, was with the British force at Suakim, and was present at the operations against Osman Digna. As he is well acquainted with British methods, he has, no doubt, been of valuable assistance to the Mullah during the last two years. Karl Inger was with Osman Digna, and Mr. Pease believed that he was made prisoner by the English, but got away.

THE MULLAH'S ADVISER.

KARL INGER'S CAREER.

Karl Inger who is said to be associated with the Mad Mullah in his present campaign is a Hungarian and was born at Temesvar. He at one time served as an officer in the Hungarian forces and while in Bosnia learned Arabic. He afterwards paid a visit to the Mahdi at Omdurman when he was converted to Mohammedanism. On returning to Europe he collected a sum of 75,000 francs to equip an expedition to Somaliland to found a colony. The expedition landed at Dongarita in 1898, and in August of that year Inger adopted the title of "King of the Somalis." The expedition was a failure, on account of want of funds, the indifference of the Somali chiefs, and the opposition of the British and French authorities. Inger and his fellow adventurers were in a deplorate plight and were eventually sent back to their homes at the cost of the State.—

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, OCTOBER 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A L Duke, I M S, B
Mr W H C Mians, B Cov
Mr J McD Harmae, B Cov
Mr J Runciman, B
Mr F H Hamnett, M Cov
Lieut-Col H M Abud, Bo
Mr S M Edwardes, Bo
Mr E O Mawson, Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt H A Cameron, R E B 15 days' furl.
Mr. J D Fraser, B Cov. furl to May 13, 1903.
Mr. A Meredith, B Cov. 4 mo furl.
Mr. H M R Hopkins, B Cov 5 mo furl.
Mr. T D D Barrington, B 2 days' furl.
Mr. G J McDonald, B 2 mo M C.
Mr. J T Rivett-Carnac, B 2 mo M C.
Mr. C B Barrie, B furl to Jan 25 1903.
Mr. R Kerr, B 3 mo M C.
Mr. G W Elphinstone, M Cov 6 weeks' extraordinary leave.
Mr. M D Bell, M Cov 3 mo furl.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt H A Cameron, RE, B
Capt S A C Dallas, IMS, B
Mr D L Johnston B Cov
Mr H E L P Dupernex B Cov
Mr E N Drury, B
Mr H Spence, B
Dr J L Hendley, B
Mr J N D La Touche, B
Mr G T Anthony, B
Mr S H T de la Cournerue B
Mr W T Lyon, B
Mr R G Kennedy, B
Capt H St J Fraser, M
Mr J P Davidson, M
Major M A T Coillie, IMS Bo
Mr H Page, Bo Cov

BROACH NOTES.

On the 19th inst. Broach is to receive a visit from H. E. Lord Northcote who, it is understood, will stop for the day on his way to Kaira and Ahmedabad. The District Local Board and the Broach Municipality propose to take advantage of the occasion to present his Excellency with a couple of addresses, in which among other matters attention will be invited to two projects which if sanctioned will add materially to the well-being of Broach City and District.

The first of these is the dredging of river Narbada. Sand has for years been accumulating in the river below Broach to such an extent that for a large part of every month it is impossible for boats of any size to get up or down. This has interfered very seriously with the trade of the port. The remedy proposed is the provision of a dredger or two. These could be lent on occasion required for the dredging of the Tapti, the silting up of which river is causing as much concern to the inhabitants of Surat as that of the larger river is to Broach. It is hoped that the matter will receive sympathetic consideration from his Excellency.

The second project is one that has been brought forward frequently during the past twenty years always to be shelved sooner or later. It is the construction on the side of the high road connecting Broach and Jambusar of a narrow gauge line to be continued from the latter place to the Baroda territory. This line will act as a feeder to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and will be a great convenience to the inhabitants of the district. There is now every possibility that the work will shortly be undertaken.

Mr. Logan's eloquent appeal for funds for the Victoria Memorial Clock Tower at Broach, which was printed in this paper some days back, has so far met with scarcely any response from those to whom it was addressed. It is not very creditable either to Broach or the business houses connected with it that the contributions to the memorial to date amount to less than Rs. 4,000.

The Municipal arrangements for the local Coronation celebrations are in the able hands of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., a sufficient guarantee that they will be worthily made.

The last tennis match of the season between the Broach Gymkhana and the Parsi Club on Tuesday last ended in a victory for the former, both pairs winning their matches. By the departure of Mr. Phillips for Bombay in a few days the Gymkhana will lose a most energetic honorary secretary.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO CONCOCT A CASE.

A SOLICITOR AND A MAGISTRATE EXAMINED.

On Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sandeas Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Sloane charged Lahercochand Dayachand Vakil, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, Vanmali Ludha, Revabai (a Hindu woman), Nemchand Hemchand, Khimji Mowji, and Ratanlal Ranglidas with forging a valuable security and using it as genuine, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences in connection with a case filed by Revabai, the fifth accused, against one Gabruchand Vastachand and another before Mr. Karsondas Chhubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Messrs. D'Souza and De Quadros, pleaders, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Brown of Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Company, solicitors, with Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, appeared for the first accused; Mr. Ferreira, solicitor for the fourth; Mr. Dadyseth barrister-at-law, for the seventh; and Mr. Payne, solicitor, for the eighth accused. The rest were undefended.

Mr. Minocheher Ardeshir Vakil, of Messrs. Shamrao and Minocheher, solicitors, said that he knew accused Nos. 1 and 3 well. He knew No. 4 also but not well. He came to know No. 3 in 1894 and Nos. 1 and 4 in 1900. Nos. 1 and 3 came to see him at his office in April last. They had to get an affidavit prepared on behalf of No. 1 for one Manilal Nehalchand. In that matter No. 1 was his client. The affidavit was in connection with a Police Court Case No. 375 W of 1901. Witness produced a draft of the affidavit, and said that he believed Bhabha took away the original which was engrossed and sworn on the 7th of April, 1902. He did not know who Manilal Nehalchand was.

Mr. Karsondas Chhubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, said that he remembered that a petition was filed before him by one Shahabudin Roshanbhai on the 13th May, 1901, charging Gabrochand Vastachand and Nanji Purshotam with criminal breach of trust and cheating. It was supported by the affidavits of one Madan Narayan to make out a "prima facie" case, and witness issued warrants against both the accused. He also issued search warrants in respect of any cash and ornaments found with the accused. That case was dismissed on the 21st of August, 1901, under Section 323 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On the 3rd June, 1901, Revabai the fifth accused also filed a petition against Gabrochand Vastachand and Bapulal Gordhan, charging them with criminal breach of trust as brokers. That information was supported by the affidavits of accused Nos. 6 and 7. A "prima facie" case was made out and warrants were issued against the accused. On the 10th of July, 1901, Nanji Purshotam was placed before him in case No. 310 W, but eventually it turned out that accused was not Nanji Purshotam but Bapuji Gordhan. Gabrochand the other accused, was surrendered before him by Mr. D'Souza, pleader, on 2nd August. There was a general denial of all transactions in both the cases. Revabai was first examined before him on the 11th October, 1901. Next she was examined on the 14th of November. She was cross-examined on the 21st of January and the 6th and 13th of February. Ratanlal Ranglidas, the eight accused, was examined before him on the 14th of November, 1901, and cross-examined on the 21st February, 1902. Khimji Mowji was examined before him on the 29th November, 1901, and cross-examined on the 13th and 21st of February, 1902. Nemchand Hemchand was examined before him on the 29th of November, 1901, and 6th January, 1902, and cross-examined on the 5th and 11th of March, 1902. The deceased Amratlal Ghelabhai was examined as a witness for the defence on the 11th and further examined and cross-examined on the 14th March, 1902. The evidence of Amratlal showed that Revabai was in a poor condition, and had helped him during the confinement of his wife, Revabai had served him for six months, and in return she received her food and clothing. She was never seen to put on any ornaments. Some time after she went to live with a Jain priest Motichand Hirechand. As a rule Jain priests went bareheaded and never married. The defence in the case was that Laherco Vakil had go up the case.

Mr. Brown objected to the last answer going in as his client was not present at the time.

The objection was upheld.

Witness continued that he had carefully examined exhibits A and B and found the signatures on it to have been traced one from the other. On the 2nd of April last one Manilal Nehalchand was examined as a witness for the defence. Bhabha was all along instructing the counsel, for the prosecution during the trial, and Mr. DeSouza drew his attention to it.

On Mr. Ferreira's application Vanmali Ludha was enlarged on his furnishing a bail for Rs. 4,000 and two sureties for the same amount.

Further hearing was postponed till the 15th instant.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The troops which arrived in Bombay on Friday from South Africa by the hired transport Montrose were landed on Saturday at Sassoon Dock. The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers and 200 men, under a Field Officer, left the transport side at 10 a.m., and the baggage at 11 a.m. The remainder of the troops moved into the barges at 12-30 p. m. and 2-30 p. m. They were landed at the Sassoon Dock and despatched to Deolali in a train leaving at 5-40 p. m., with 3 officers and 396 men. The troops which arrived in the transport Orotava were also landed at the Sassoon Dock on Saturday, and despatched to Deolali by one train leaving the Dock at 5-40 p. m. with 17 officers, 531 men, and 4 horses.

ROBBERIES ON THE RAILWAYS.

THEFT OF BULLION.

Our Bhowsagar correspondent writes:—A merchant named Maneckchand and two other partners booked a parcel from Bhowsagar, containing gold and silver worth Rs. 14,000. The senders received a telegram to say that on opening the parcel 367 tolas of gold and one thousand tolas of silver were found to have been abstracted, pieces of zinc being substituted to make good the weight. The merchants left at once for Bombay to see about the matter. The loss is estimated at about ten thousand rupees.

FIGHT IN A MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DISTURBANCE AT A CONCERT AND DANCE

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Mr. P H. Daster, Second Presidency Magistrate, heard and disposed of a case in which Mr. H. G. Miller, Chief chargeman in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops, at Parel, charged Mr. E. J. Knott, foreman painter, employed in the same company, with assaulting him on the night of 16th October last.

Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared to prosecute; Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, solicitors, while Mr. Noble, of defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 16th October last, there was a concert and a dance in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics Institute, Parel, which the complainant and his wife and several others attended. The accused was also there. At half past 11 o'clock the concert finished, and the dance was about to begin, when the quarrel arose. It appears that the complainant had reported to the Works Manager on the 9th October that some of the European employees had been doing private jobs, made for themselves out of the works, which was against the rules. This appeared to be the cause of the quarrel, and when the dance commenced, Mr. Williamson, who was one of the employees reported against by the complainant, went up to the latter while he was standing on the verandah, and said "Give us your hand and let us squash this matter." Williamson suggested that they should go next morning to the Works Manager and that the complainant should withdraw the report. When this conversation was going on Mr. Cameron, the foundry foreman, came up and abused complainant, and asked him why he had reported his foreman. Just then the complainant turned round and asked Cameron "Halo, what have I done to you?" Just at that moment the complaint received two severe blows with fists on both his eyes, and owing to the suddenness of the attack dropped on the floor. When complainant attempted to get up the accused stopped over him and gave him another blow on his mouth and knocked him over on his back. The complainant again tried to get up, when accused struck him on the forehead. The complainant was prepared to fight the accused, but the latter ran into the billiard room, in which the complainant was prevented by others from entering. The complainant consulted the railway company's doctor about the injuries he had sustained. An inquiry was made, and Williamson resigned. Several witnesses were examined for the defence to show that complainant began the row. He half took his coat off and struck accused, who retaliated. The accused had a mark of injury he had sustained. The complainant was semi-drunk.

Mr. Noble, for the defence, submitted that the prosecution had failed to prove that his client was the aggressor. The defence had called independent witnesses like Messrs. Kershaw, Moffat, and Harrison, all of whom stated that the complainant gave the first blow. The complainant behaved most insultingly and conducted himself in a most objectionable manner. The accused hit complainant in self-defence which was followed by a stand up fight between the two.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said: On the night of the 16th ultimo there was a concert and a dance at the Railway Institute. The accused was on the committee of the entertainment. The billiard room was closed up to a certain hour as it was to be used as a dressing room for the artists. The complainant, while one of the artists was dressing, went into the billiard room with a friend. The accused who was there stopped the friend, but complainant pulled him and they both walked through the billiard room and went outside on to the verandah. No further notice was taken of this incident, but it seemed that while complainant and Williamson were talking together in a friendly manner in the verandah, accused went up to the complainant and made some remarks. At this complainant tried to pull off his coat and William made him put it on. Then according to Independent evidence in the case, complainant hit accused gave the first blow on the accused's face. The latter struck in self-defence. The complainant was knocked down and as he attempted to rise twice, the accused hit him again. This would have continued longer but for Roberts who came on the scene and pulled the accused away. No doubt the Magistrate held the first assault was in self-defence and his Worship thought the law exceed such conduct. But when accused hit complainant twice when he attempted to rise, it could not be said that he struck him in self-defence, but he might be said to have struck under provocation. The Magistrate, therefore, convicted the accused of assault under provocation, and awarded him a nominal sentence of one day's simple imprisonment. The accused was ordered to pay Rs. 2-8 to the complainant for expenses.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD AT GADAG.

A Gadag correspondent writes:—A public meeting was convened by the Government on the morning of the 3rd instant in the Municipal Hall to deliver the Sanad of the title of "Rao Saheb" to Mr. M. F. Manvi. Among those present were: Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., Commissioner, S. A., Mr. M. C. Gibb, I.C.S. Collector of Dharwar; Rao Bahadur V.D. Yermenadi, District Deputy Collector; Mr. Lambert, Assistant Police Superintendent; Rev. O.S. Rivington of the English Mission; Rev. Warth, of the German Mission; officers of the Revenue, Judicial, Public Works, Medical, and Railway Departments; the pleaders of Gadag, and the Jahagirdars and leading merchants of Gadag and Betigeri.

The Municipal Hall was effectively decorated. The Commissioner and the Collector drove to the Hall, and were received by the audience with loud cheers. The Commissioner in a brief and interesting speech said that he had come from Belgaum to perform the most pleasant duty of granting the title of Rao Saheb to Mr. M. F. Manvi. After dwelling on the public life of Mr. Manvi he remarked that the Government had conferred the title on him as a mark of special recognition of his long unremitting and, invaluable services to the Municipality in particular and the public in general. In conclusion he carried the audience with him in congratulating Mr. Manvi on the distinction he had won at the hands of the Government.

Mr. Manvi, in his reply, thanked the Government for the honour they had been so gracious to confer upon him. He disclaimed all the praises the Commissioner bestowed upon him in connection with his services to the public, and said that he had done little or nothing to deserve such a high distinction. It was, he said, the mere generosity and goodness of the Government and nothing else that conferred the title upon him. He concluded by firmly assuring the Government and the public that he would prove himself worthy of the high honour.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan Venikar, B.A., LL.B., one of the leading pleaders of Gadag, then proposed a vote of thanks to the Commissioner and other officers who represented the Government on behalf of the Municipality. Mr. Venikar dwelt at length on the private and public career of Mr. Manvi, and remarked that Mr. Manvi was the fittest person for the title. The title, he said, was worthy of both the donors and the recipient of the gift. The consistent and indefatigable zeal Mr. Manvi exerted in connection with the Municipality, the Lingayat Educational Fund, and a good many matters of public utility were timely recognised and rewarded by the Government, who in honouring Mr. Manvi had also honoured not only the Lingayat community but the whole town of Gadag. They had also indirectly given a stimulus to the rest of the people to work for the welfare of the Government and the public at large. Mr. Venikar also remarked that a new era in the history of Gadag was now to commence. The growing commercial prosperity as regards the cotton trade and the newly started enterprise of the English gold miners would play no unimportant part in the elevation of Gadag to the zenith of prosperity in a few years to come. A vote of thanks was carried with cheers.

The proceedings then terminated with garlanding and the distribution of pan supari.

Mr. Manvi subsequently gave a breakfast party to the Commissioner, Collector and other Europeans. Arrangements were made in one of the rooms of the Municipal building. The ordinary hall was converted into an artistically arranged dining room by the labour and skill of Mrs. Mackinson, Mrs. Erskine, and Miss Kowshik under the efficient superintendence of Mrs. Alphonso. The Municipal councillors with the Commissioner, the Collector, the District Deputy Collector, and Rao Saheb Manvi in their midst were afterwards photographed. The Commissioner and the Collector left by the 12-30 train.

A Glasgow woman named Gillespie made a daring escape from Perth Prison the other night. She had been confined in the portion of the prison reserved for inebriates, and squeezed, through the bars of a window, and dropped to the ground. It was an hour before she was missed, but in spite of her long start she was soon overtaken by warders on bicycles. In making her escape the woman broke her arm.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Cheemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST OF NAVSARI.

Dastur Darabjee Mahiarjee Meherjirana, the high priest of the Parsees of Navsari, and the head of the Bhagarsath section of priests, arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon last. He is a linea descendent of the first Dastur Meherjirana, famous for his learning in former years, who was a prominent figure at the court of Akbar, and whose exposition of the Zoroastrian Scriptures made a great impression on that renowned monarch. An influential committee of Parsee gentlemen, was, therefore, formed to accord to Dastur Paratjee Mahiarjee a fitting reception on his first arrival in this city, consisting of Messrs. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Sethna, Jalbhoy Ardesir Seth, Dastur Kaikhosru Jamaspjee Jamaspasana, Minocherjee Jamaspasana, Shumsul-Ulma Jivanjee Jamsedjee Mody, Messrs. Kavasjee Eduljee Kanga, Byramjee Nasarvanjee Seervai, H. M. Chichgar, Cowasjee Merwanjee Sethna, P. H. Dastur, D. R. Chichgar, Dr. Sorab Khurshedjee Nariman, Messrs. Dorabjee Jamsedjee Tata, Furdoonjee M. Karga, Pheroz C Sethna, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Cowasjee Bejanjee Sethna, Palanjee Budjerjee Desai, Dinshaw M. Panthakee, R. D. Sethna, Pestonjee Kavasjee, Dinshaw Furdoonjee Mody, Kaikobad Kavasjee Panthakee, Hormusjee Eduljee Banjee, Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, Dr. R. N. Khory, etc., with Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman as secretary.

Dastur Darabjee left Navsari by the Surat passenger train on Saturday morning. He was met at the Navsari railway station by some of the leading citizens, and was decorated by Mr. Goolabrai Vasenjee Vakil and Nerbheram Mosierji with garlands of flowers. On the arrival of the train at Bandora the Dastur was presented with an address by the priests of Mr. Nasarvanjee Ruttonjee Tata's fire-temple. Mobed Cursetjee Byramjee Sahiar welcomed the Dastur in a few well-chosen words on his first visit to Bombay, and, as a token of hearty greeting, presented him with a shawl from Bai Ruttonbai Bamjee, eldest daughter of Mr. Nasarvanjee Ruttonjee Tata. A photo of the scene was taken by Mr. Pulvejee. Ervad Framroz Nowrojee Kutar read the address on behalf of the Parsee priests of Bandora, and enclosing it in an elegant casket presented it to the Dastur. The Dastur thanked those present for the honour done him on his way to Bombay. He then got into the train with Mr. Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata, Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Bamjee, and others, and rode down to Mahim, where he received another ovation. At the Dadar station he was met by Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Sortee and other Parsees and was presented with a rich shawl, a money purse, and bouquets of flowers. The Dastur was welcomed with appropriate honours by the priests of the fire-temple at Parel and other Parsees. On the arrival of the train at Grant Road station the Dastur was cheered by a large assembly as he alighted at the station. The station floor was carpeted, and chairs and couches had been arranged on the platform for the accommodation of about three hundred persons who attended on the occasion. The members of the reception committee introduced to the Dastur many of those present. Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Sethna, the chairman of the reception committee, welcomed the Dastur on his first visit to Bombay with a few appropriate remarks, to which the Dastur made a suitable reply. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were then presented to Dastur Darabjee, Dastur Kaikhosroo Jamaspasana, and others, and the Dastur was thence driven to the bungalow of Bai Ruttonbai Bamjee at Chowpatty, where he is to remain as her guest for a few days until his return to Navsari. Among those present at the Grant Road station were Dastur Kaikhosroo, Messrs. P. H. Dastur, Rustomjee Dosabhoy Sethna, Shum-ul-Ulma Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha, Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee Nariman, Dr. Sorab Cursetjee Nariman, Messrs. Nowrojee Jahangir Gamadia, Byramjee Nasarvanjee Seervai, etc.

WORK CLASS FOR PARSEE WIDOWS.

Dastur Darabjee has specially come to Bombay at the invitation of Bai Ruttonbai Tata to perform the inauguration ceremony of a "work class" or work house for Parsee widows, which has been established by Bai Ruttonbai at a cost of Rs. 50,000 in the name of her deceased son, Kaikhosro Eduljee Bamjee. The ceremony was performed by the Dastur yesterday afternoon at Mazagon in the presence of a large meeting of Parsee gentlemen and Parsee high priests and priests. The work house is located in Mr. Motabhoy Bhikajee Contractor's bungalow, in Kansara Street. The object of the institution is to provide needlework for Parsee widows, who might thereby earn a respectable livelihood and maintain themselves. The institution was opened with appropriate ceremonies; and Dastur Darabjee, in declaring it open, spoke in terms of high praise of the generosity of Bai Ruttanbai Tata, herself a widow, who had given away a portion of her fortune for its establishment. Presents were made to Dastur Darabjee in connection with the ceremony; and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers, etc.

AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT AT "ESPLANADE HOUSE."

It is intended to do further honours to the Dastur during his short stay in Bombay. On Wednesday an afternoon party is to be given in his honour at "Esplanade House," the residence of Mr. J. N. Tata. The reception committee also propose to give a dinner in his honour.

NOTES FROM GOA.

Our Panjim correspondent, writing on the 6th instant, says:—

The topic of the day is the courage displayed by the Commander, officers, and crew of the steamship Sultan, one of whom jumped overboard to save the life of a Roman Catholic priest who, when near Marmagoa, threw himself into the sea. But for the promptness and bravery of one of the steamer's officers (the 3rd we believe) who with great difficulty laid hold of the sinking man and brought him back to the steamer where he received all the necessary attractions he would certainly have met with a watery grave. It is believed the priest's mind is somewhat unhinged. An address signed and presented by about 40 passengers was presented to Captain Ahrends, the Commander, whose coolness, courage, and attention to the passengers in general are highly spoken of. The address runs thus:—"We, the undersigned passengers by the Dutch steamer Sultan, Captain Ahrens, commanding on a voyage from Zanzibar to Goa, hereby convey our profound gratitude to the Captain of the said steamship, its chief officer, the 3rd officer Bahr, and all the other officers, engineers, and crew in general for the immediate succour given thereby saving the life of the Rev. Joze Tolentino Henriques who in a moment of mental hallucination threw himself into the sea to-day at 11 o'clock a. m., and was brought back safely by Mr. Bahr aboard of the steamer Sultan this 2nd day of November 1902." Signed Rev. Condelac Caetano Cordeiro and 40 others.

The 3rd officer who jumped out and saved the priest deserves a medal from Government for his humane and courageous action.

Our popular Governor-General Golhardo proceeded yesterday to his Summer Palace at Cabo, whither he was accompanied by a large number of his personal friends. His Exc

A MADRAS COMMERCIAL SUIT.

A HEAVY CLAIM.

In the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Boddam, on the 5th instant, the hearing began of a suit in which Messrs. Parry and Co., represented by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, with Mr. Allan Daly (instructed by Messrs. King and Josselyn), sued the Madras Consolidated Sugar and Spirit Factories, Limited, a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its office at Madras, represented by the Hon'ble Mr. E. Norton, with Mr. J. H. M. Ryan (instructed by Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David). The plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendant Company a sum of Rs. 89,421-0-5, together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent., and the costs of the suit, under the following circumstances set forth in the plaint:—

On the 30th September, 1897, the plaintiffs (Messrs. W. S. Shaw, A. J. Yorke, and A. S. S. Paul, who were then carrying on business under the name of Parry and Co., entered into a written agreement with the Commercial Bank of India for the sale of the businesses of Sugar Refiners and Spirit Distillers theretofore carried on by the plaintiffs and the Bank respectively, to a Company to be incorporated to take over the said businesses from the plaintiffs and the Bank on the terms of the said agreement. In accordance with the terms of the said agreement, the Madras Consolidated Sugar and Spirit Factories Company, Limited, the defendants, were duly incorporated and took over the said businesses and stocks in trade from the plaintiffs and the Bank, as and from the 1st July, 1897, and became liable to pay for such stocks in trade at their market price as on the 30th June, 1897, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on such market price until payment. Loan accounts were accordingly opened and the plaintiffs and the Bank debited the defendant Company and were credited in the books of the defendant Company with sums of Rs. 7,97,460-11, and Rs. 8,31,980-9-5, respectively, being the value of the stocks taken over from them. Of these sums, Rs. 89,421-0-5 was in respect of the stock of the char consisting of bones and bone charcoal, filter bags, sheaths and sundries taken over from the plaintiffs, and Rs. 50,015-4-8 was in respect of char filter, bags, sheaths and sundries taken over from the Bank. Under an agreement dated the 14th December, 1897, to which the plaintiffs, the Commercial Bank of India, the defendant Company, and the East India and Sugar Factories, Limited, a Company incorporated under the English Companies Act, 1862 to 1893, were parties, the defendant Company sold the business and stocks in trade it had acquired as aforesaid from the plaintiffs and the Bank, to the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited. By that agreement the latter Company undertook to pay for the stocks at a price to be ascertained by valuation, payment to be made within seven days of such valuation. It was subsequently arranged between all the parties that in satisfaction of this liability the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, should take over the indebtedness which had been incurred by the defendant Company to the plaintiffs and the Commercial Bank, who should look to them for payment of such indebtedness and should discharge the defendant Company from the liability. In pursuance of this agreement, the plaintiffs and the Bank transferred to the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Limited, the total loans of Rs. 7,97,460-11 and Rs. 8,31,980-9-5 which had been debited in their books against the defendant Company, and fully discharged the defendant Company, which, in the belief that all its liabilities had been discharged, proceeded to close its books and ceased to transact business. At the same time the plaintiffs and the Commercial Bank were credited with the said amounts in the books kept by the Managing Agents of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited in Madras. Subsequently, the Directors of the said Company in London disputed the liability of that Company to pay for the stocks of char, etc., taken over from the defendant Company, and the question was referred for the arbitration of the Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Davey, who, by his award dated the 4th October, 1898, decided that the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, was not liable. The Company, therefore, ultimately reduced the amount of loans Rs 7,97,460-11 and Rs. 8,31,980-9-5 standing in its books to the credit of the plaintiffs and the Bank respectively by Rs. 1,39,426-5-1 and interest on the same, Rs. 11,325-8-3 being the total of the amounts in which the defendant Company had been indebted to the plaintiffs and the Bank respectively in respect of the char and the other articles referred to. The plaintiffs averred that they released the defendant Company from its indebtedness in respect of such char, etc., under a mistake shared in by the defendant Company as to the liability of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, to pay for the value of the char, etc.

The defendant Company in their written statement pleaded that the plaint disclosed no cause of action against them. They denied that the agreements of the 30th September, 1897, and the 14th December, 1897, referred to in the plaint were sufficiently or accurately set out. The defendant Company took over the business and stocks in trade referred to in the plaint under two agreements, the one dated the 30th November, 1897, and made between the Bank and the defendant Company, and the other dated the 1st December, 1897, and made between the plaintiffs and the defendant Company, for the ascertainment of the terms whereof they would refer to the same at the trial. The defendant Company duly paid and satisfied the consideration agreed therefore to the plaintiffs and the Bank. The agreement made between all the parties to the instrument of the 14th December, 1897, fully and finally released the defendant Company from all such liability as it was under to the plaintiffs in respect of the char mentioned in the plaint. The suit was bad for non-joinder of the Bank and the East India Distilleries Company, who were parties to the said agreement. The defendant Company admitted that the said agreement was acted on and carried out as alleged in the plaint by the Bank, and by the defendant Company (which was entirely constituted of the Bank and the plaintiffs and their respective nominees) and by the plaintiffs, none of whom were the Directors of the defendant Company and of the East India Distilleries Company and who were the Managing Agents pany and who were the Managing Agents in Madras of the last-mentioned Company and Agents of the defendant Company. The defendant Company put the plaintiffs to the proof of the allegations as to the beliefs under which they pleaded that they acted in pursuance of the agreement referred to and in particular of the allegations that they acted under a mistake shared in by the defendant Company as to the liability of the East India Distilleries Company, or in the mistaken belief or under the influence of the mistake mentioned in the plaint. If the plaintiffs so acted under the influence of mistake as alleged (which the defendant Company did not admit), then the defendant Company said that the mistake was the result of the plaintiffs' own negligence, and also that it was merely a mistake of law on the construction of documents, and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to be relieved from the consequence of such mistake. If the plaintiffs acted under the influence of a mistake, as alleged, the mistake became known to the plaintiffs in or about the month of July, 1898, when the East India Distilleries Company repudiated their liability to pay for the stocks and char etc., in addition to the purchase price paid by the Company under the agreement of the 14th December, 1897, and not on the 4th October, 1898, which was the date assigned for the actual cause of action in the plaint. The plaintiffs were stopped and debarred by their conduct, laches and acquiescence from setting up the alleged mistake and maintaining the suit and obtaining any relief in equity. The plaintiffs had full knowledge of all the circumstances attendant on the submission of the question of the liability of the East India Distilleries Company to arbitration, and by their representations, both verbal and in writing, and by their conduct, agreed to such submission and to be bound by the award and held themselves out to the defendant Company as regarding the said question to be one between themselves and the Bank on the one hand and the East India Distilleries Company on the other, and in particular in July, 1898, before he said submission, the first plaintiffs verbally represented to Mr. Horace Augustus Herbert, the Attorney of the defendant Company, that the plaintiffs would be affected by the proposed arbitration to the full extent of the value of their stock of char, etc., and the said question was submitted to arbitration in consequence of the said representation and conduct of the plaintiffs. Subsequently to the award dated the 4th October, 1898, the plaintiffs by their conduct acted as though they considered the said award to be binding upon them and decisive of their claim to receive any separate or further payment in respect of their stock of char, etc., and did not claim and took no steps whatever until the filing of the plaint in the present suit to enforce an alleged claim against the defendant Company. In consequence of the said award determining the the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, were not liable to pay for the said stock of char, etc., in addition to the purchase price, the first plaintiff, who was also Director of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, after the date of the said award on or about the 23rd November, 1898, instructed the plaintiffs as Managing Agents of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, to rectify the entries in the books of the said Company by debiting the amount which had been charged in account against the said Company together amounting to Rs. 1,39,426-5-1, and by debiting one half of the total amount so arrived at to the account of the Bank and the other half to the plaintiffs' account with the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, instead of debiting the plaintiffs' account with the above-mentioned sum of Rs. 89,421-0-5, being for the stocks of chalk the respective accounts of the plaintiffs and the Bank, and the plaintiffs proceeded erroneously to carry out such instructions by adding together the sum of Rs. 50,015-4-8 (the value of the stock of char belonging to the Bank) and the sum (Rs. 89,421-0-5 (the value of the plaintiffs' stock of char, etc.) and the account of the Bank with the sum of Rs. 50,015-4-8. In or about May, 1900, the plaintiffs accepted debentures of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Limited, in full discharge of the balance of the loan account between the plaintiffs and the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, the said balance being arrived at by the plaintiffs as stated above. The plaintiffs had received full satisfaction of the amount of the difference between the full value of the plaintiffs' share of the stocks of char and one-half of the value of the total amount of the plaintiffs' and the Bank's stocks of char, etc., notwithstanding which the plaintiffs wrongfully claimed the full amount of the value of the plaintiffs' stock of char. The plaintiffs were in no event entitled to recover any sum from the defendant Company without accounting to the Company for all moneys and securities received by or credited to the plaintiffs in respect of the plaintiffs' stock of char, etc., which they had not offered to do. The sole object of the incorporation of the defendant Company was to effect the transfer of the business of the plaintiffs and the Bank respectively to the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, and after the said transfer was effected the defendant Company ceased to carry on or transact any business whatever. The plaintiffs as vendors were largely interested in the shares of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, and the plaintiffs combined their threefold capacity of vendors of their own business, Agents of the defendant Company, and Agents of the Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, and were fully aware from the first of all the facts relating to the said dispute and the submission to arbitration as aforesaid. The members of the defendant Company were and are the plaintiffs and their nominees and the Banks and its nominees and no others. The rights of the Bank had, without any default on the part of the Bank, been prejudicially affected by the laches and delay of the plaintiffs in taking their present action, inasmuch as in the event of the plaintiffs being entitled to succeed in their claim (which the defendant Company denied) the Bank would formerly have had a similar right of action, but any right of action by the Bank against the defendant Company had become barred by limitation and the Bank had been led to enter into an adjustment by way of compromise with the East India Distilleries Company of its rights with regard to its stock of char or the value thereof, and it could not now be restored to its former rights. The plaintiffs by reason of their laches were under the circumstances disentitled in equity to any relief. The suit was barred by limitation in whole or in part.

The following issues were framed:—(1) Does the plaint disclose any cause of action? (2) What were the terms of the agreement alleged in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the plaint? (3) Is the suit bad for nonjoinder of parties as alleged in the written statement? (4) Are the plaintiffs estopped by their conduct from setting up any mistake or maintaining the suit? (5) Did the plaintiffs discharge the defendant Company under a mistake as alleged in the plaint? (6) Was the mistake, if any, induced by the plaintiffs negligence? (7) Is the suit barred by limitation? (8) Is the plaintiffs' right of action affected by the award? (9) Has the plaintiffs' claim been paid or satisfied to any, and what, extent? (10) Are the plaintiffs entitled to any, and what, relief?

The hearing of the case has not been concluded.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 8.

Saturday:—Barometric changes have been small and unimportant. Showers have fallen in Lower Burma and the South Peninsula, the heaviest occurring on the South Madras Coast. Negapatam has received 2 1-2 inches, Nellore 2, Cuddalore 1 1-2, and Coimbatore and Toungoo each nearly one inch. Moderate to strong winds of normal direction have been blowing on the North Madras Coast and at Diamond Island. Skies are cloudy in Kashmir and showers are likely to continue in the south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere fine weather continues generally.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden with the English Mails and passengers, experienced for 36 hours from Aden light winds with considerable east swell. On the 3rd instant she met with dense wet and foggy weather for one hour and a half, thence to arrival in port north-east monsoon weather.

The City of Lucknow, Captain A. J. Elliott, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Liverpool, encountered a cyclone on Friday, the 31st October. While between the Morya Morya Islands and the east of Socotra, she met with South North-East winds, with a very heavy swell, which gradually increased and the barometer began to fall from 29.06 to 29.2. A moderate gale then set in with a confused sea, which increased rapidly. This caused the ship to roll and labour very heavily. The Captain then put oil bags over the side to prevent the sea from breaking over the vessel. On the following day at about 5-35 p. m. the gale developed into a hurricane, and the sea began to run mountains high. On the 2nd instant the wind dropped all of a sudden and fell away very low. At 5 a. m. the same day, however, the wind shifted to the east when very dirty and hazy weather set in. The wind then veered round to the south-east and south when it began to blow very strong with a very high and confused sea. After this the vessel seemes to have passed through the worst part of the cyclone, but all the way to this port she experienced very disturbed weather with thunder and lightning. During the cyclone hundreds of birds of different kinds flew aboard and took shelter on the City of Lucknow. Seven of these were captured and kept by those on board.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only by small amounts over the reporting area. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds on the North Coromandel Coast exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms or variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of the normal at Karachi, Deesa, Veral, Karwar, and the minimum from 5° to 8° in excess at Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bombay, Malegaon and Surat. The temperature ranged from 98° at Deesa to 51° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the country lying to the south of Latitude 18°.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (2.42) and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Caddapah, Secunderbad Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Ratnagiri and Poona.

Weather—There is fine weather everywhere except in Ceylon, Madras and on the Malabar Coast, where it is somewhat unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, Madras, Mysore Deccan and the Malabar Coast.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th November 1902.

1. Detail:—

Orderly Sergeants for the week—

No 1 Coy.—Sergt R B Lenahan next for duty Sergt D A Pinder.

No. 2 Coy.—Sergt A H Muir next for duty Sergt H J Long.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun Drill.

3. There will be a March out for No. 2 Coy. on the 12th instant (Wednesday next). Cyclists will parade at Byculla Bridge, at 8 45 p.m. sharp. Non-Cyclists to meet the Cyclists at Dadar station at 9-15 p.m.

Dress:—Drill order with field service caps. Side-arms, and puttics not to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th November 1902.

1. The Drills &c. for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Byculla School—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 10th instant, and Wednesday the 12th instant.

(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th instant, and 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 13th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School—At 5-15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

(4) Indo-British School—At 4-30 p.m. on Mondays and at 6 30 a.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 11th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS OFFERED FOR SALE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Oct. 20, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in a catalogue recently issued by a London bookseller a number of papers issued by the Indian Government and marked confidential, among them being Routes in Central Asia, compiled under the orders of Lord Robert, in six volumes, and other volumes compiled in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, were offered for sale; and whether steps will be, or have been, taken to prevent the recurrence of a public sale of Indian Government confidential reports; and, if the offence is not punishable under existing Acts, whether the necessary powers will be sought for by fresh legislation.

Lord George Hamilton: My attention was drawn to the catalogue in question, and steps were taken to prevent such of the books as were still of a confidential nature from passing into improper hands. The books in question appear to have passed out of official custody many years ago. During more recent years stricter regulations have been in force to prevent Indian Government reports of a confidential character getting into the market. I am advised that under certain circumstances, if an officer of Government offered such books for sale, it might be possible to charge him with breach of trust under the Official Secrets Act, 1889, and that the advertisement and sale of such books might, in certain circumstances, be restrained by injunction. I am not aware that any fresh legislation on this subject is proposed in this country.

PURCHASE OF ARMS BY THE AMEER'S AGENT IN GERMANY.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether a consignment of arms purchased in Germany by the Ameer's agent, consisting of a battery of 12 quick-firing mountain guns, two howitzers, 18 field pieces, and over 850 cases of ammunition and other war material, has been landed at Kurrachee ex the Hansa liner Wartburg, and forwarded to Peshawur en route for Kabul; and whether it is consistent with the relations of the Afghan and British Governments that a portion of the British subsidy should be employed in purchasing arms in Germany and conveying them to their destination across British territory.

Lord George Hamilton: It is the case that the late Ameer of Afghanistan purchased in Germany certain guns and munitions of war.

This transaction is not inconsistent with the agreement entered into by the late Ameer and his Majesty's Government.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the Government has any information, either through its diplomatic agents in Russia, or through the agents of the Government of India, or otherwise, of any intention or endeavours on the part of the Russian Government to establish diplomatic or commercial relations with Afghanistan or to obtain Russian influence in that country; whether he can give the House an assurance that no demands to this effect, either in this country, in India, or in Afghanistan, have been brought to the knowledge of the British or Indian Government, whether confidentially or otherwise; and whether it continues to be an understanding between the Russian and British Governments that Afghanistan is to remain outside the sphere of Russian influence.

Viscount Cranborne: His Majesty's Government have received a communication from the Russian Government proposing that direct relations should be established between Russia and Afghanistan with regard to frontier matters. It was stated that these relations would have no political character as the Russian Government maintained their former engagements and continued to consider Afghanistan as being outside the sphere of Russian influence.

His Majesty's Government, having regard to the understanding by which Afghanistan is outside the sphere of Russian influence, have replied that it would be impossible for them to take into consideration any change in existing arrangements or to frame proposals to be brought before the Ameer which could be more precise explanation in regard to the method which the Russian Government would desire to see adopted for the exchange of such communications between the frontier officials, the limitation to be placed on them and the means of insuring that those limitations would be observed.

To this communication no answer has yet been received.

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will give the names of the present members of the Indian Imperial Council established at the new year of 1877 by Lord Lytton, under the command of the late Queen-Empress; and whether, looking to the desire then proclaimed of obtaining in matters of importance the counsel and advice of the Princes and Chiefs of India, and of associating them with the paramount Power in a manner honourable to themselves and advantageous to the empire, he will state who her at the Delhi Coronation Durbar occasion will be taken to hold a session of the council, and thus further the objects of the institution.

Lord G. Hamilton said the Council of the Empire at present consisted solely of ex officio members, and there was no intention of holding a session at Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar.

Mr. Caine: Is it worth while continuing this Council in existence? (Cheers.) It has never met.

No answer was given.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN ASSAM.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India if his attention has been called to the memorandum submitted to the Chief Commissioner of Assam by the Hon. James Lockthgham, C. I. E., lately a member of the Viceroy's Council of India, on the crime and disorder produced among coolies in the Assam tea gardens by the excessive number of liquor shops established by the Government throughout the tea area of that State; and if he has observed the statement of the Chief Commissioner in Clause 3 of his resolution on the Excise Report of 1901-1902 to the effect that, although the policy of the administration in regard to the sale of liquor has been repeatedly inquired into during the past 20 years, a fresh investigation will now be opened, will he state what is the nature of this promised investigation, is it now in progress, and will he lay upon the table of the House a copy of Mr. Buckingham's memorandum, the correspondence which has taken place between the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour Districts in Assam, particulars of the inquiries into the administration in regard to the sale of liquor referred to the Chief Commissioner's resolution, and a statement of the nature of the promised fresh investigation.

Lord G. Hamilton: I understand that the memorandum in question has engaged the attention of the local administration, which has undertaken to make a fresh inquiry into the Excise arrangements of the province. I am in communication with the Viceroy on the subject, and when I receive the information I have asked for, I will consider what papers can be presented.

CONDITION OF SERVICE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the correspondence which commenced with the telegram of Feb. 26 to the Government of India as to the conditions of service of British troops in India is complete, and when the papers showing the views of the Government of India will be laid before Parliament.

Lord G. Hamilton: There has been some delay in completing this correspondence, but I expect in a short time to get the final views of the Government of India; until I receive their despatch, I cannot reply as to what papers will be laid before Parliament. As the War Office and India Office were unable to agree as to what the relative apportionment of increased charge arising out of the change of the conditions of service should be, the matter will be referred to arbitration.

INDIAN GOODS AND RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

On Tuesday, Oct. 21, Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether his Majesty's Government have now any information relative to any agreement between Russia and Persia whereby British and Indian goods imported into Persia are to be unfavourably treated in respect of customs duties; and, if so, can he state generally the effect of such agreement upon those goods, and especially upon cotton manufactures and Indian tea; have his Majesty's Government any information relative to any recent agreement of similar character between Turkey and Persia; what has been the result of the communications on this subject with the Indian Government which were proceeding on Aug. 8 last; and will the correspondence be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Balfour: I have to say that as far as the Government are aware no agreement between Russia and Persia yet not been concluded. An arrangement has been come to between Turkey and Persia providing for the complete most favoured nation treatment in customs matters. As the result of communications with the India Office the opportunity was taken of the presence of the Persian Grand Vizier in this country to represent to the gentleness the importance of British commercial interests receiving equitable treatm nt. There is no correspondence which can properly be laid before the House at this stage.

PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY, AND IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India, in view of the fact that £100,700,303 was spent on public works, railways and irrigation in India between March 31, 1875, and March 31, 1900, will he state the approximate revenue derived during that period from each of these three sources.

Lord George Hamilton: The information will be found in the following Papers which have been presented to Parliament—namely, Parliamentary Paper, No. 172, of 1880, East India, Financial Statement; Parliamentary Paper, No. 217, of 1894, East India, Income and Expenditure; Parliamentary Paper, No. 99, of 1902, East India Income and Expenditure.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AS BARMAIDS.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Seeing that his Excellency the Viceroy of India has in response to memorials from the proprietors of liquor bars in Calcutta and Rangoon, rescinded the orders of the local Governors of Bengal and Burma, which prohibited the employment of women as barmaids, whether he can state what is the reason for this reversal.

Lord G. Hamilton: The prohibition in Bengal and Burma has been withdrawn because there were legal difficulties in maintaining it, but an amendment of the law, with the object of placing the legal powers of the Local Governments in this matter beyond dispute, is contemplated.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT AND THE CORONATION.

On Wednesday, Oct. 22, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will say whether Government servants who took privilege leave in order to join the Indian Volunteer Contingent which came home for the Coronation have been informed that they will not receive any pay for the extra period of their detention at home in consequence of the King's illness; and on what grounds his decision has been arrived at.

Lord George Hamilton:—I am not aware that any such action has been taken by the Government of India, but I will make inquiries.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

On Thursday, Oct. 23 Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether a Commission has yet been appointed to inquire into the police administration in India; and, if so, will the treatment of third class Native passengers on Indian railways by the police be inquired into.

Lord G. Hamilton: A Commission has been appointed to inquire into police administration in India. One of the subjects to be inquired into is whether the existing organisation of the railway police is in a satisfactory condition; and if not, what improvements can be effected. If there are any complaints regarding the treatment of native passengers by the police, they will doubtless be brought to the notice of the Commission.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Weir.—East India (Native States).—To call attention to the administration of the Native States in India; and to move: That, inasmuch as the principles adopted in 1881 when forming the constitution for the administration of the Native State of Mysore have proved satisfactory, this House is of opinion that in order to ensure the welfare and progress of the subjects of the Native States of India no opportunities should be lost of extending, with suitable modifications in each case, to the other Native States of India the form of constitution adopted in Mysore.

Mr. Caine.—Director-General of Education (India). —To call attention to the appointment of a junior examiner of the Education Board of England and Wales to the office of Director-General of Education for India; and to move: That, in the opinion of this House, the highest post in the Indian Educational Service ought to have been given to some distinguished member of that service.

Sir Edward Sassoon.—East India (Gold Currency). —That inquiry shall be instituted for investigating the working and development of the system of gold currency, with special reference to its effect upon the economic condition of her agricultural and manufacturing industries.

Mr. Norman.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that about 660 tons of railway material for the Madras railways were shipped from Middlesborough by the German steamship Rudesheimer on July 4, and about 1,230 tons by the German steamship Goldenfels on June 25; if he can state whether any of the locomotives shipped from Middlesborough for the Madras railways since 1898 have been carried by German steamships and whether tenders for this freight have been asked from British shipowners; if not, can he state why this preference has been given by an Indian Government railway to German firms and will he take steps to give British steamship owners the opportunity of tendering for such freight in future.

Mr. Caine—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If any action has been taken between the Imperial and the Indian Governments with regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 369 of the Report of the Indian Expenditure Commission, urging that his Majesty's Government on the one hand and on the other hand the Secretary of State in Council, after consultation with the Government of India has a direct and substantial interest in certain clearly defined areas of the empire, outside the boundaries of British India; has such a Minute been prepared and autorised; and, if so, will it be made public.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for War: Whether he will state what was the composition and numbers of the several corps under the command of Col. Swayne in Somaliland and in other parts of East Africa, including transport and commissariat followers; whether any of the troops of the Indian Government were included in these forces; whether he will say what is the composition and armament of the troops ordered from India to reinforce Col. Swayne; and, whether an assurance will be given that all the charges incurred in the transport of these forces, together with current rates of pay, allowances for foreign service, and debits due to pension accounts arising from this expedition, will be born by the British Treasury.

In answer to a question put on Oct. 22, Lord George Hamilton states that as a result of the report of the committee appointed by the Government of India to examine the various schemes submitted for establishing a general system of agriculture system of agricultural banks, such institutions have already been experimentally started in several districts in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The India Office have not yet, he never received any statistics as to the working of the scheme, nor is any information at present forthcoming as to the action which the Government of India is taking, in conjuction with the local government, to set up agricultural banks in other provinces in advance of the general scheme.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	4	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panasawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Ind Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	3	4	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	11
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	11	11	95
Same date last year	32	26	118

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	8	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panasawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	6	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	1	1	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	3
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	21	21	112
Total plague deaths to date	120,969	100,449	
Same date last year	21	30	135

A LAPPAN'S telegram from New York said that at a meeting of the Victorian Club at Boston the other night the suggestion was advanced that a monument to Queen Victoria be erected somewhere in England, the place to be designated by King Edward, the cost to be £500,000. This amount to be subscribed, the monument to be designed and erected by the British residents of the United States.

PAUL KRUGER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

By arrangement with the proprietors of the copyright, the "Times" publishes the following extracts from the "Memoirs of President Kruger, which work is to be published this month.

These memoirs were dictated by Mr. Kruger to trusted friends during his forced repose at "Oranjelust." The extracts present in a compact form some of the more interesting portions of this important work. They show how Kruger, in the battle with wild beasts and the defence against savage races, won a home for himself and his people, and how he secured it by his sober grasp of the internal dissensions. The emigrants who formed the Great Trek, which Kruger's father joined, conquered the soil step by step; and young Kruger, who joined the trek at the age of nine played his part gallantly.

The struggles which the Boers had to maintain with the black aborigines began on the day when the trekkers came into touch with the cruel King of the Matabeles, Moselikatze, and lasted, although occurring less frequently until the final years of the South African Republic. Before his Presidency, Kruger took part in all these wars with the exception of two. He tells us:

When the Great Trek of 1836 had pushed on as far as the neighbourhood of the Caledon river, a meeting was held, at which a sort of Government was elected and rules laid down to which all the trekkers were bound to submit. One of these rules prescribed that no one was to deprive the natives of land or of anything else, but that everything that was used must be either bought or bartered for. It was, moreover, resolved that no slavery should be allowed in the territories thus acquired. From here we trekked on in the direction of the Vet river, in the future Orange Free State, and acquired the domains between that river and the Vaal from the reigning Kaffir chief, Inakawanam, in exchange for cattle, oxen, cows, &c. But when the trek reached the Rhenoster and Vaal rivers Moselikatze fell upon us.

At that time this Zulu chief was lord and master of the territory to the west of the Limpopo and Drakensberg. All the Makatese and Matabele tribes had submitted to him. Moselikatze treated his subjects like dogs, and called them so; and when, for instance, assegais flew over his "town" he would order a few old men and women to be killed and thrown as food to the assegais, which he called his children. When he heard that men with white skins had come from the south, he sent two thousand of his warriors with orders to cut the invaders to pieces. Many of the trekkers were encamped along the banks of the Rhenoster and Vaal rivers. They were divided into small bands, which was necessary because of the extensive size of their herds. These poor people were attacked unawares by Moselikatze's warriors and numbers of them were murdered.

After committing this deed of murder the Matabele went back to their town, taking all the cattle with them, but returned a fortnight later in enormous numbers and attacked the emigrants at Vechtkop, in the Orange Free State. Here, however, Sarel Celliers had built a strong camp, and with the 33 men at his disposal drove back the furious attack which the Zulus delivered against his wagon fort and inflicted heavy losses on the assailants. The women and children had assisted the defenders of the camp to good purpose by casting bullets, loading muskets, and in some cases even themselves taking rifle in hand to shoot down the enemy. On their return to the Selikats Pass, near Pretoria, and to Marico, two of their principal places, the Kaffirs stole all the trekkers' cattle, for which, of course, no room had been found in the besieged camp; and, in addition, they took away two white children and three half-breeds, of whom nothing more was ever heard.

In order to revenge this crime, Potgieter, the leader of this band of emigrants, crossed the Vaal with a commando. His object was to seek out and punish Moselikatze himself. I took part in this expedition. On reaching Wonderfontein, in the Potchefstroom district, Potgieter left the wagon camp behind and went after the Zulu chief with a mounted commando. At Klein Buffelshoek, in the Magaliesberg, near the well-known Elephant river, Potgieter came upon the chief Magato who afterwards dwelt in the neighbourhood of Rustenburg and played a great part in the history of the emigrants. He had only a small following with him, and, in reply to Potgieter's question as to Moselikatze's whereabouts, said that he had crossed the Crocodile river. Asked why he had remained behind and lain hidden in the caves, he answered that he had run away from Moselikatze at night, while marching to the north, and that he now lay in hiding for fear of the lingering cruel bands which were still encamped in the Selikats Pass. As there was no chance of catching Moselikatze, and as an attack on the strong position in the Selikats Pass was impossible, the commando faced about and returned to the women's camps on the Rhenoster and Vaal rivers. Moselikatze's territory was annexed, and the chiefs who had surrendered through fear placed themselves under the protection of the Boers, whom they thanked for their deliverance.

An important post was assigned to me in 1852, when I was elected a field cornet on active service. In this capacity I accompanied the old commandant General A. W. J. Pretorius, to the Sand river where the well-known Sand River Convention of 1852 was concluded.

In the same year the expedition was undertaken against the Chief Setcheli, in which I took part as a commandant. The Setcheli was keeping another Kaffir chief, called Moseleke, who had committed several murders in the South African Republic, in hiding, and refused to give him up. He replied to all requests for Moselele's surrender with the insolent statement:—"He who wants Moseleke can come and fetch him out of my stomach," meaning that Moseleke was hidden away as safely as the food which he had swallowed. A commando under Chief Commandant Scholtz and myself was despatched to punish him. When the commando arrived before Setcheli's town the Kaffir chief sent a messenger to Commandant Scholtz to tell him that he would do nothing to him on the morrow, as it was Sunday, but that he would settle his account on the Monday. At the same time he very artlessly asked for a little coffee and sugar, probably in consideration of his obligingness in sparing us on the Sunday. Commandant Scholtz sent back word that he had coffee and sugar, but none to give away; but he would give him pepper instead on Monday;

On Monday morning the attack began. I, as usual, was among the foremost and brought down several Kaffirs with my four-pounder, which I had loaded with big shot. When the hill on which Sechell's town was situated was partly taken, Louis du Plessis, who was serving the guns, hit a large rock and the rebounding ball struck me so violently on the head that I fell down unconscious and had to be helped to my feet by a certain van Rooijen, who at the same time bound up my aching head in a cloth. While I lay unconscious and van Rooijen was tending me, a Hottentot boy of his brother's came running up and, thanks to his accurate shooting, kept the Kaffirs at a safe distance. When I came to myself again, I at once saw that the Kaffirs were creeping towards us behind rocks and boulders, and perceived the danger to which my burghers were exposed if they were not warned in time. He at once started up to lead the attack on the dangerous points, although, owing to my wound, I was still unable to carry a rifle myself. The Kaffirs continued to fire furiously from every gorge and lurking-place, but after a hard fight the burghers succeeded in driving them from the hill.

My life was once more in danger during this fight. A bullet fired by the enemy cut off an enormous musket hit me in the chest and cut my jacket open. The sly Sechele afterwards said that he had it in his power to be end to repel me, but that from the moment when I had found an opportunity to reach my brandy flask, I became invincible. Now

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

LORD CRANBORNE'S STATEMENT.

The newspapers discuss the statement issued by the Foreign Office in reply to Sir Seymour King's question as to recent efforts of Russia to open up political or commercial relations with the Government at Cabul in a tone that indicates a general recognition of its importance and gravity. We give a few extracts :—

The "Standard" remarks :—A statement of considerable diplomatic interest was published yesterday in the form of a printed reply to a question addressed by Sir H. S. King in the House of Commons to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Russian Government have, it appears, submitted proposals to our own to the effect that "direct relations should be established between Russia and Afghanistan with regard to frontier matters." We give the precise words of the official answer; but it is obvious [even from the context that they describe rather the drift than the substance of the representations made. There is certainly no illumination in the explanation that the relations contemplated were "to have no political character." To some extent, however, the nature of the intercourse desired is made less obscure by a phrase used in the account of the reply sent by our Foreign Office. There the matter in question is alluded to as "the exchange of communications between the frontier officials." This undoubtedly purports to reduce the seriousness of the demand that has to be dealt with. The suggestion is not, we take it, that the Governor-General of Tashkend, or the official in charge of the Trans-Caucasian Provinces, is to be at liberty to enter into correspondence with the Ministers of the Ameer at Cabul on the larger issues of frontier administration, but that the servants of each State who are locally concerned in maintaining the peace and order of the borderlands may, as exigencies arise, communicate with each other. The advantage of enabling the agents of neighbouring States to enter into direct relations as regards matters of common concern is easy enough to understand. The construction and maintenance of roads, and the management of rivers, may be cited as examples in the Public Works Department, while the suppression of raids, the pursuit of bandits, and tracing of stolen property are features of police administration in which co-operation might be necessary. In principle, therefore, the facilities requested would not be inconsistent with the Anglo-Russian Agreement as to spheres of influence, and might even tend to obviate friction between the officials of the Czar and those of the Ameer. In form the line adopted by the Russian Government is absolutely correct. It "maintains its former engagements," and indeed recognises that Afghanistan lies outside the scope of its diplomacy by approaching Great Britain on the subject. But we on our part, have a corresponding right to ask for adequate guarantees before submitting any suggestion for the consideration of the Court of Cabul. Lord Lansdowne has done well to invite "more precise explanations" regarding the methods to be adopted, the limitations to be placed on communication and the means of ensuring that those limitations will be observed. In this closing stipulation lies the abiding difficulty. We would not cast the shadow of a shade of doubt on the loyalty and good faith of the statesmen on the Neva when they have become parties to a compact or understanding. But they labour under a traditional inability to control the zeal of the enterprising generals and governors who exercise authority on the spot. Englishmen, at any rate, may be pardoned for fearing that a permission to have dealings with the officers in charge of a police outpost in the Far North might be used as a starting point for despatching an imposing mission to the Emeer, or promoting dangerous intrigues in the durbar.

The "Globe" treats the statement as extremely serious, and rightly demonstrates a fresh that neither treaties nor "understandings" are of the slightest avail in restraining Russian aggressiveness in Asia. It descants on the audacious effrontery of the Russian proposal, and proceeds :—The Anglo-Russian understanding on the whole question of Afghan relations cannot and must not be relaxed in the slightest degree, directly or indirectly. Upon its strict maintenance depends, not only the peace of Asia, but that of Europe as well. If England were compelled to resort to arms for the protection of the outer bulwark of India, it is certain that hostilities would, sooner or later, extend to the Western world. With that terrible catastrophe in full view, it is most essential to convince the St. Petersburg Government that the question it seeks to raise is a "re-judicata." The Crimean war would never have occurred had not the Czar Nicholas imagined the peace-at-any price faction in England to represent the nation at large. No room should be left for the recurrence of that sort of misapprehension; Russia should be given to understand that Great Britain will not allow her to establish any sort of relations with Cabul, whether for the settlement of frontier disputes or for the arrangement of better commercial facilities.

The "Graphic" thinks that the correspondence cannot fail to cause some surprise and even a little apprehension in this country. While there can be no objection to direct communications between Russia and Afghanistan on exclusively frontier matters, it is obvious that the safeguards required by Lord Lansdowne must be satisfied before any such communications can be sanctioned. Any development of such intercourse in a political direction—and such a development might easily be managed—would strike at the very root of our policy in Afghanistan, which has always been based on the exclusion of foreign influence and interference from that country as an essential condition of the security of our Indian Empire. It is, perhaps, not likely that we shall hear any more of the Russian proposal, for it would not be easy to satisfy the conditions laid down by Lord Lansdowne; and even if it were easy it would scarcely be worth the while of the Russian Government to tie its hands as tightly as Lord Lansdowne desire. Nevertheless, the incident is a disturbing one, as it indicates a certain recrudescence of Russian activity in the direction of Afghanistan at a moment when the rule of a new Ameer has to some extent disturbed the stability which existed under the late Abdul Rahman. Russia is evidently itching to re-establish her influence at Cabul. The question is, What will be her next step?

The "Morning Post" says :—Viscount Cranborne's statement in reply to a question by Sir Seymour King, opens up a subject of first-rate importance, which may at any time be brought into the foreground of international relations. The Russian Government has proposed that direct relations should be established between Russia and Afghanistan with regard to frontier matters. That is a proposal to undermine the arrangement which for more than 20 years has been the basis of the policy of British Governments in regard to the north-west frontier of India. After criticising unfavourably the manner in which British policy in Central Asia has been conducted, the "Post" says :—Lord Cranborne's statement serves as a reminder that the problem is still in existence, and that at any time its practical solution may become necessary. If there is to be no failure in practice the theoretical solution ought to be worked out long in advance, so that when the Cabinet has to make a decision the nature of the problem may be fully and clearly submitted to its members, and they may have before them an accurate analysis of the various possible courses and of their consequences. The communications, of which Lord Cranborne gave a concise account, foreshadow at some future date similar communications of a more categorical nature. The Government, in replying to the Russian communication even with so mild a negative as was sent, was laying down a canon of future policy, a canon, we venture to remark, entirely consistent with the tradition of a generation of British statesmen, yet none the less forming a leading decision fraught with consequences. According to the principles of efficiency the reply to the Russian communication would have been preceded by a review on the part of the Government of the whole problem of Indian defence in its relation to the general business of the empire. That review would have been based on a solution of the problem furnished by the strategy department of the Army in communication with the departments of State dealing with the external relations of the empire and of India. It would be satisfactory to presume that such a review, on such a basis, had actually been conducted by the Government. But in view of recent admissions as to the state of the intellectual equipment it would be rash to rely too confidently on such a presumption.

Owing to the large number of districts under settlement or shortly to come under settlement, in the province of Agra, it has been found necessary to strengthen the Board of Revenue in order to deal promptly and satisfactorily with the work. It will be remembered that some years ago for similar reasons a Settlement Commissioner was created in Oudh, whose work was passed under review by the Board of Revenue. It has been decided in the present case to appoint in Agra an additional Member of the Board, whose office will run for four years, and who will combine the functions of a Settlement Commissioner and Member of the Board in charge of Settlements. Mr. J. Hooper, at present Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, and formerly Settlement Commissioner in Oudh, will undertake the duties of the new office, while Mr. J. B. Thomson, Commissioner of Lucknow, will join the Board as the extra third Member. Mr. L. S. Porter, who has just returned from furlough, will succeed Mr. Thomson in the Lucknow Commissionership.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE PROTECTORATE OF CATHOLICS IN THE EAST.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Rome on Oct. 20 :—

Great satisfaction is being expressed in Italy at the circumstances attending the recent pilgrimage to Jerusalem arranged for a party of Lombard Catholics by Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan. Judging by what has occurred, the Italian Government would seem to have profited by the pilgrimage to assert its claim to protect Italian Catholics in the Levant. Not only has the attempt been crowned with marked success, but Cardinal Ferrari has evidently seconded Italian policy with a zeal remarkable in an ecclesiastic so uncompromising on the subject of the temporal power. Before reaching Jerusalem the Cardinal held a reception of the Turkish authorities and the Consular Corps in a tent surmounted by the Italian flag, and subsequently entered Jerusalem on foot preceded by the Italian flag, while a band of the Salesian Friars greeted him with the strains of the Italian Royal March. During the religious ceremonies at the Holy Sepulchre the Italian Consul held the place of honour. At Emmaus, during the consecration of a new Franciscan church, the French Consul attempted to reassert the traditional rights of France to the protection of Catholics in the Levant, but at the banquet after the consecration the Italian Consul declared, with the express approval of Cardinal Ferrari, that the Italians in the Levant should invoke none but Italian protection.

The Porte, which had previously recognised the Italian protectorate in connection with the present affray between Greek and Italian monks at the Holy Sepulchre, evidently supported Italian policy on the present occasion. Nothing has yet become known in regard to the attitude of the Vatican, but it is considered unlikely that the conduct of Cardinal Ferrari will meet with open disapproval.

TURKEY.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLE.

Constantinople, Oct. 10, "Times."—Advices from Macedonia received to-day confirm the hopes of a speedy pacification. The Turkish authorities in the three villages have invited the peasantry who fearing the Bulgarian bands had forsaken their villages to return to their home assuring them that danger no longer exists.

Reuters correspondent telegraphs from Sofia (October 19)-

An open-air meeting convened by the Macedonian Committee took place here to-day over 10,000 people being present. M. Michailowsky, the president of the committee, in the course of a long speech described the situation in Macedonia created by the bad administration of the Turks. His utterances were received with loud and repeated cheers and many other marks of approbation. A resolution approving the revolutionary movement in Macedonia and condemning the Turkish atrocities and the dissension among the Macedonians was afterwards proposed and carried by acclamation.

It is now definitey confirmed that General Zontchell has again escaped from prison. As the police have failed to discover any trace of his whereabouts, it is believed that he has crossed the border into Macedonia.

Professor Stojan Michaelovski, President of the Macedonian Committee in Sofia, is reported to have made the following observations to the correspondent of the Vienna paper, 'Die Zeit"—

After the failure of the Macedonian rising, the great and small tyrants may be on their guard. Everyone, without distinction, who aids in maintaining the untenable conditions in Macedonia will be murdered without mercy.

THE RED SEA PIRATES.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople telegraphed on Oct. 20 :—For more than a year past the Italian and British Embassies have on several occasions called the attention of the Porte to the prevalence of piracy in the Red Sea, and demanded the adoption of measures for its suppression. The Porte, however, did nothing, and the evil, so far from diminishing, increased to an alarming extent, until the pirates committed depredations on one of the Islands of the Dahlak group, belonging to Massowah. Two Italian gunboats went in pursuit, and the pirates took refuge on the island of Midi on the Loheia Yemen coast, which the Italians, according to the official Turkish account thereupon proceeded to bombard. Impressed by this, the Porte has informed the Italian Embassy that it will take measures for the arrest and punishment of the culprits. The Italian commander, however, is now off Hodeida and is demanding reparation, failing which he threatens to take the necessary action himself.

Constantinople, Oct. 21 ("Standard")— The Porte has notified to the Italian Government the acceptance of the Italian demands regarding the act of piracy near Massowah. It promises to punish the pirates, destroy their craft and pay 1,500 liras compensation. The incident is therefore regarded as closed, and the Italian warships have been recalled from Hodeida.

THE POWERS AND SAMOA.

New York, Oct. 22 (Reuter)—The Washington correspondent of the "Tribune" telegraphs that King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, the arbitrator in the Samoa controversy, has decided in favour of Germany. The fact became known on the return of M. Grip, the Swedish Minister in Washington, from a visit to his native country.

Washington, Oct. 22 ("Laffan").—The full scope of King Oscar's decision in the Samoa controversy has not been divulged, nor have the results of the claims filed by various nationalities, details of which are expected shortly

THE WAR COMMISSION.

The War Commission held a further sitting on Oct. 17 at Westminster. Lord Elgin presided, and all the members were present. The following is the official account of the proceedings :—

Sir Ralph Knox, Permanent Under-Secretary at the War Office until January 1901, gave evidence as to the various changes in the War Office organisation which have taken place since Lord Cardwell's reorganisation of the Department, and explained the modifications made in 1888, 1890, and 1899. Sir Ralph described the constitution and action of the War Office Council and Army Board, and gave an account of the proceedings of the War Office Mobilisation Committee in connection with the South African war. The witness also gave his views regarding the changes in the organisation of the War Office which were proposed by the Committee presided over by Sir Clinton Dawkins. The examination was directed to ascertaining the allocation of responsibility in the War Office.

Evidence was next given by Col. Sir Edward Ward, Permanent Under-Secretary since January 1901, with respect to the changes in the War Office made under Order in Council in 1901, with a view to defining clearly the provisions and duties of the departments and preventing overlapping. He also gave evidence as to the War Office Council as reconstructed in 1901, the recent alterations in the constitution of the Army Board, and the functions of the permanent Executive Committee established in October 1901, and the institution of the Advisory Boards of the medical and nursing services. He referred to other steps of reorganisation still in progress and to steps now being taken to carry out the recommendations of the Dawkins Committee.

On Oct. 22 evidence was given by General Sir Henry Brackenbury, G. C. B., Director-General of Ordnance, who was accompanied by several officers of his department. After explaining the duty of the Ordnance Department and its organisation, he gave evidence with regard to the reserves of arm, ammunition, clothing, and other equipments immediately before the outbreak of the war, the degrees in which the stores in hand were suitable for South Africa, and the step taken to meet the emergency. He also explained the steps which have subsequently been taken with a view to maintain permanently adequate reserves. Sir Henry also stated the principles held before the war as to the effective range of guns and answered questions as to the power and range and rate of fire of the guns used in South Africa, both on the British side and that of the Boers.

The Commission sat again on Oct. 22, Lord Elgin presided. All the members were present with the exception of Lord Strathcona. The following communication was made to the Press.

The witnesses were General Sir R. Harrison, K. C. B., C. M. G., Inspector-general of fortifications at Headquarters from April 18, 1898, to present date; Major-Gen. W. Saimond, C. , deputy adjutant general Royal Eng. at Headquarters from April 8, 1896, to June 30, 1902, Major-Gen. Sir Elliott Wood K. C. B., commanding Royal Eng. Aldershot, from April 1, 1899, to Oct. 8, 1899, proceeded to South Africa with the Army Corps (Sir R. Buller's force) on Oct. 9, 1899, as chief engineer, and remained as such until the cessation of hostilities.

Evidence was given as to the Royal Eng. establishment, the preparation of the various Royal Eng. units for service, and the expedients to meet the demands for the Royal Eng. personnel and material, and as to the general work done by the Royal Eng. in the field in the war. Evidence was especially given with regard to railway and bridging work and supply of material.

The Commission heard evidence from Sir C. M. Clarke, quartermaster-general of the forces, as to the duties of his office, the reserves of food supplies at the outbreak of the war, and the transmission of supplies to South Africa. Col. F. T. Clayton gave evidence with reference to the work of the Army Service Corps in South Africa, and Lieut-Col. Cowans, deputy assistant quarter-master general at Headquarters, as to horse transport and the embarkation of troops.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON OCTOBER 24.

WHEN BEGGARS CHOOSE.

Beggars, in spite of a popular maxim, are sometimes choosers too, as the newest Church Congress shows. The good lady who had invited an important and reverend gentleman to stay at her house during the Congress must have been astonished to receive a tabulated list of the conditions on which his Reverend Highness found himself able to accept her hospitality. Yet the idea of instructing your host is not entirely new in latter-day society, and the rapid growth of Our New Nobility has made it perhaps not inexcusable. Mr. George Russell has the credit of telling the best story in this connection, and his narration is a brief but important contribution to a history of Modern Society and Her Ways.

ENTERTAINING THE GREAT PERSON.

Two Great Persons were invited to spend two nights at a country house, and after a thousand and one preparations, the private secretary wrote to the lady of the house a long and careful memorandum of the rules to be observed, and the routine which the visit of the Great Persons would demand. The Chinese Constitution does not more carefully map out the movements of the Chinese Emperor's life than the private secretary mapped out the movements of his lord and lady during their forty-eight hours in the country, and it can hardly be doubted that the written memorandum is still preserved as a curiosity and an heirloom in the family honoured by the condescension of the two Great Persons.

HOW THE DAY WENT ROUND.

The day began, says Mr. Russell, with cups of tea brought to the bedroom, and while our duke was dressing an egg beaten up in sherry was served to him not once, but twice. Breakfast alone in the sitting-room followed, and at luncheon the Great Persons ate and drank with their host and the house party, for all the world like ordinary mortals. Five o'clock tea, specially prepared according to instructions, consisted of "something substantial in the way of eggs, sandwiches, or potted meat"; and this meal, we are told, was "consumed with special gusto." Dinner was at half-past eight and as the two supplies of egg and sherry the next morning were a long way off at bedtime, supper was provided for the Great Persons in their bedroom and lest they should wake up hungry in the night, a cold chicken and a bottle of claret were left by the bed!

JOHN BRIGHT'S "MAN."

Not every guest has the privilege of the Great Person. "Order a fly for Mr.——," said a peer to his butler, mentioning the name of a guest who had committed an unpardonable sin at table. "Thank you, Lord——," said the offending guest, "but not for me. I am not going to-day." "Oh, yes, you are," said the peer, and the fly was ready at the appointed hour. There are guests, on the other hand, who get more than their share of attention. John Bright was one of them. "I hope, Mr. Bright, your man found everything comfortable for you," said his hostess. "Man!" said the Quaker; "I never travel with a man." "I hope, then, that "my" man made you comfortable." "Well, I found that he had squandered my clothes all about the room," said Mr. Bright, "and that, I suppose, was what he was meant to do."

TENNYSON'S LAST POEM.

The story of Tennyson's last poem, which Canon Fleming has been telling, does not quite correspond, though it does not contradict, the poet's own account. "That nurse was the cause of my writing 'Crossing the Bar,'" the poet is said to have remarked to a friend. "She asked me to write a hymn, and I replied: 'Hymns are such dull things.' But at last I consented to write one." The poet's son, the present Lord Tennyson, in his life of his father, has given a rather different and fuller account of the origin of "Crossing the Bar," which Tennyson himself confessed that he wrote in ten minutes—or "knocked off" in ten minutes, as he said himself.

HOW "CROSSING THE BAR" CAME.

"Crossing the Bar" was written, says the present Lord Tennyson, in the poet's eighty-first year—"on a day in October, when we came from Aldworth to Farringford. Before reaching Farringford he had had the 'Moaning of the Bar' in his mind, and after dinner he showed me the poem written out." "That is the crown of your life's work," said his son, who was the first man after the poet to read "Crossing the Bar," and who passed the first criticism upon it in such fitting and generous language. "It came in a moment," said the poet, and he explained the Pilot as the Divine and Unseen who is always guiding us. A day or two before he died the poet, calling his son to his bedside, said: "Mind you put 'Crossing the Bar' at the end of all editions of my poems." It would be interesting to know if Tennyson agreed with his son's estimate of his poem, he himself regarded as "one of the best lines he ever wrote" the line :—

Freedom, free to slay herself, and dying while they shout [her name.

"A HIGHLY CONDENSED DEBATE."

The pleasantries of politics have rarely been more marked than last week, and Mr. Chamberlain's tribute to the Prime Minister, following Mr. Balfour's compliment to the Colonial Secretary the day before, is a happy introduction to what promises to be a stormy Session. Our public men have not always been so pleasantly disposed to one another. Sir William Harcourt cannot have forgotten the little passage at arms which took place between himself and Lord Randolph Churchill on the floor of the House. "I remember once," said Lord Randolph in telling the story, "when I had irritated Harcourt beyond endurance in the House of Commons, he leaned forward and called out to me across the floor, 'You little cad!' So I just shouted back, 'You damned fool!' His face was a delightful study. He rose several times intending to call the Speaker's attention to the expression, but gave up when he remembered how far from Parliamentary his own language had been. The Speaker afterwards remarked that this was the most highly-condensed debate he had ever sat through."

SKELETONS AND RIP VAN WINKLES.

Sir William Harcourt has expressed the opinion lately that Lord Salisbury, before his retirement, was "perhaps the chiefest statesman of our time," and he was recalling not long ago, in one of his happiest veins, some occasions on which our leading politicians have used "plain language" concerning one another. "I can remember one statesman," said Sir William, "who designated the leader of his party as an intriguer and adventurer in the House of Commons." He remembered, too, when the Duke of Devonshire, in the days before his dukedom, was called a Rip Van Winkle, and even Lord Goschen, surely the gentlest of politicians, was once spoken of, according to Sir William Harcourt's recollection, as the "Egyptian skeleton."

"MY UNCLE."

Not for the first time Mr. Balfour has confessed a great faith in his uncle. "Can you tell me one man the Prime Minister was asked twenty years ago, "in Parliament or out of it, who habitually and naturally thinks always of his country first and only afterwards of his party?" "I admit there are not many," said Mr. Balfour to his interviewer, who exclaimed, "Many! I do not ask for many; I ask for one—a solitary one." "Yes," went on the man for whom the highest post in England was waiting, "I do know of one who always looks at things from the standpoint you describe, but then you do not like him." "You mean your uncle?" "Yes," said Mr. Balfour; "but I do not say it because he is my uncle. I say it because it is the fact. He always looks at things in that way, and, so far as I can remember, he has always done so."

FAMILIES IN POLITICS.

For the first time for many years a father and son sit on the Treasury Bench as members of the same Cabinet. Father and son have not infrequently sat in the same House, and one recalls an old family incident in which father and son figure curiously in "Hansard." The incident dates back to the time when Queen Victoria was only nine years of age. In the course of a debate in 1828 an aged member rose, with many apologies for being out of order, and said the House was greatly honoured by the announcement he was about to make. The wife of Mr. Coke, the "Father" of the House, had, he said, just presented her husband with a fine boy, "a circumstance," continued the speaker, "equally gratifying to the venerable member for Norfolk and to the House of which he has so long been a distinguished ornament."

NO "STABILITY."

It has not always happened that father and son have been in such close sympathy in politics as the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Mr. Gladstone's case came to mind. His father was, of course, a Tory, and Sir John Gladstone had little hope of his son ever becoming distinguished in public life. "My son has certainly distinguished himself at the University," he said to a friend, "and I trust he will continue to do so when he enters public life, for there is no doubt he is a man of great ability. But," he added, "he has no stability." Though his political sympathies were entirely with his father's party in his younger life, there is no doubt that Mr. Gladstone's great success as a debater was largely built up in debates in the home circle.

True Economy.

Many people think that by buying a low-priced article they are getting the cheapest. There is no more erroneous idea. True economy consists in obtaining the best value for money.

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is highly concentrated, perfectly soluble and most easily digested. You can therefore get more strength and nourishment out of it than out of any other. Experience will prove that it is the

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For 2 Years	5½
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,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
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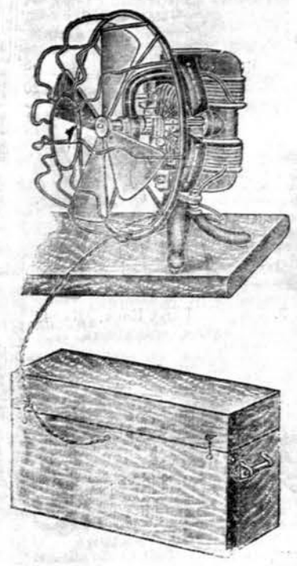

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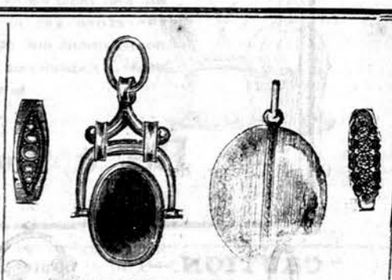

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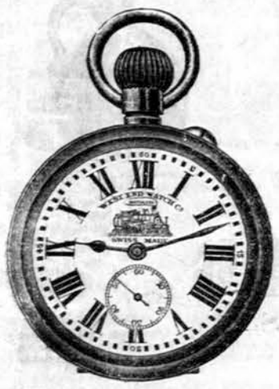

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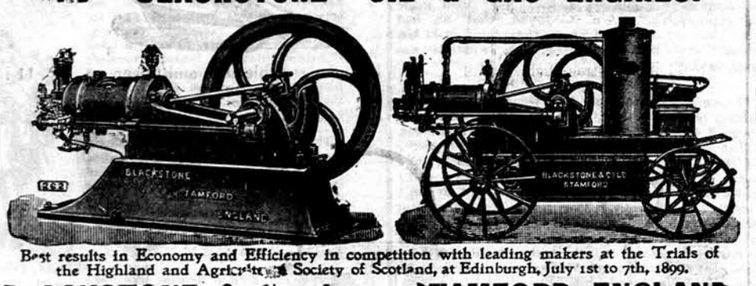

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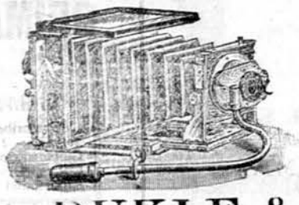

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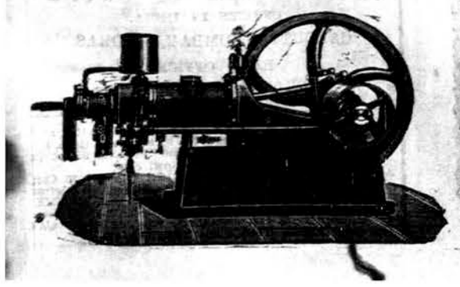

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

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IN POWDER FORM.

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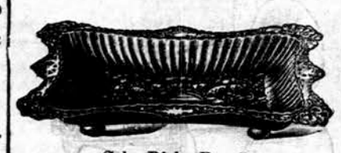

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Engraved 13 inch Waiter, Rs. 22

Butter Dish and Knife, Rs. 12.

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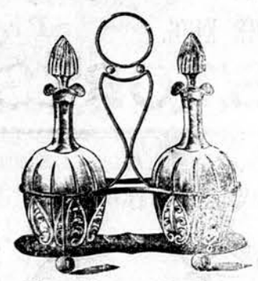

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Cruet, Rs. 22.

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Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.

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Pepper, Rs. 3.

Toast Rack, Rs. 41.

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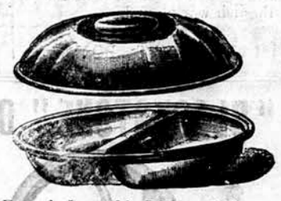

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¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1½ " " 38

½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ " " 18
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1½ " " 29

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Rs. 25.

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